

HOUSE JOURNAL--12th Session.

A

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF FLORIDA,

AT ITS

TWELFTH SESSION,

Begun and held at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee,
on Monday, November 16th, 1863.

Tallahassee :

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JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, at the Second Session of the Twelfth General Assembly, begun and held at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee, in the State of Florida, on Monday, the sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three:

On which day, being that fixed by the Constitution of the State of Florida for the meeting of the General Assembly, the House of Representatives was called to order, at twelve o'clock, by Hon. T. J. Eppes, Speaker.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, viz:

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Avery, Baltzell, Campbell, Duval, Gee, Greeley, Henry, Jackson, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Scott and Williams—14.

There not being a quorum present, on motion of Mr. Jackson, the House took a recess until half-past three o'clock, P. M.

HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session.

The following members answered to their names:

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Campbell, Duval, Gee, Greeley, Hendry, Henry, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Mizell, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Scott, Sessions and Williams—23.

There not being a quorum present, Mr. Avery moved that the members elect, that have not been sworn in, be now allowed to present their credentials;

Which was agreed to.

Thomas D. Nixon of Liberty county, James M. Amos of Santa Rosa county, Alexander Cromartie of Leon county and Lewis Deshong of Hillsborough county, came forward and presented their credentials, and were sworn in by T. J. Eppes, Notary Public.

The roll being again called, the following members answered to their names:

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Camp-

bell, Cromartie, Deshong, Duval, Gee, Greeley, Hendry, Henry, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Mizell, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Scott, Sessions and Williams—26.

A quorum present.

Mr. Baltzell moved that the officers of the last session, that were present, be constituted officers of this House;

Which was agreed to.

The office of Messenger being vacant, Mr. Williams moved to proceed to the election of a Messenger.

Mr. Lee moved to combine the offices of Messenger and Door-Keeper;

Which was not agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Messenger.

Mr. Henry nominated Mr. J. S. Bird, of Jackson county.

Mr. Ross nominated Mr. J. J. Whitehurst, of Leon county.

The vote was:

FOR WHITEHURST—Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Campbell, Cromartie, Deshong, Duval, Greeley, Hampton, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Sessions and Williams—22.

FOR BIRD—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Gee, Hendry, Henry and Scott—5.

Mr. Whitehurst was declared elected Messenger of the House.

Mr. Baltzell moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Senate and inform that body that the House was now organized;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Baltzell, Hampton and Henry appointed said committee.

Mr. Jackson moved that a committee of three be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon his Excellency the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is now organized and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Jackson, Avery and Williams appointed said committee.

Mr. Baltzell moved that a committee of three be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to draft Joint Rules for the government of both Houses;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Baltzell, Polhill and Ross appointed said committee.

Notice was given of intention to introduce the following bills at some future day, viz:

By Mr. Avery:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Pensacola;

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company; also,

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of the officers of the several counties in the State.

Mr. Henry moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to procure the necessary stationery for the use of the House.;

Which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Baltzell, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, November 17th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the journal approved.

W. B. Wynn, member elect from Jackson county, presented his credentials and was sworn in by Hon. T. J. Eppes, Notary Public, and took his seat.

Mr. Henry moved that a committee of three be appointed to select a Chaplain for the House;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Henry, Garnie and Nixon appointed said committee.

Notice was given of intention to introduce the following bills at some future day, viz:

By Mr. Jackson:

A bill to be entitled an act to furnish to each regiment or battalion of Florida troops now out of the State or that may be ordered out a regimental flag;

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of cattle owners in the county of Levy; and,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the present war.

By Mr. Pittman:

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of Gen. William E. Anderson and others, approved December 10th, 1863.

Mr. Jackson moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to furnish the members of the House with a copy of the amended Constitution;

Which was agreed to.

Notice was given of intention to introduce the following bills at some future day, viz:

By Mr. Greeley:

A bill to be entitled an act to change the place of holding the Circuit Court from Palatka to some safe point in the county.

By Mr. Henry :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the road laws of this State ; also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act passed at the last session of this House to provide for the support, &c., of soldiers' families.

Mr. Avery moved that the Speaker be requested to revise or reform at his discretion, the Standing Committees, the number of new members rendering this measure both just and expedient ;

Which was agreed to.

Notice was given of intention to introduce the following bills at some future day, viz :

By Mr. Eppes :

A bill to be entitled an act relative to property confiscated to the use of the State.

By Mr. Avery :

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the salaries of the public officers of this State.

Mr. Avery moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to take into consideration the subject of relief for those persons, citizens of this State, who, in consequence of the present war, require pecuniary assistance. This committee to act in conjunction with any similar committee which may be appointed by the Senate, and to report by bill or otherwise ;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Avery, Hampton, Ross, Lee and Scott appointed said committee.

Pursuant to previous notice Mr. Avery introduced the following bills :

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola ;

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company ; and

A bill to be entitled an act increasing the fees of county officers ;

Which were placed among the orders of the day.

The following communication was read :

Hon. THOMAS J. EPPES :

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
State of Florida :

SIR : Cyprian T. Jenkins, a representative from the county of Hernando, was taken prisoner by the enemy, and, when last heard from, he was incarcerated in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Citizens of Hernando county requested the Probate Judge therot

to order an election to fill the unexpired term of Cyprian T. Jenkins, a prisoner of war. The Probate Judge did refuse to comply with the wishes of citizens of Hernando county. Citizens then, at the general election, voted for and elected Frederick Lykes, without his knowledge or consent. He entertains doubts whether the honorable body over which you preside will admit to him a seat, though your honorable body is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. By the request of citizens of Hernando, I ask "is Frederick Lykes entitled to his seat?"

JOSEPH M. TAYLOR,

Senator 20th District.

On motion, the communication was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Ross, Garnie, Avery, Williams and Wynn.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that the Senate is now organized, and that they had also been instructed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House to inform his Excellency the Governor that the General Assembly is now organized and ready to receive any communication which it may please him to make.

The committee appointed to inform the Senate that the House was organized, appeared at the bar and reported that they had performed their duty and were discharged.

The committee appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate to inform his Excellency the Governor that the General Assembly was now organized, and ready to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make, appeared at the bar and reported that they had performed their duty and were discharged.

The committee appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate to draft joint rules for the government of both Houses, appeared at the bar and reported that they had performed their duty and were discharged.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 16th, 1863. }

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives :*

From the commencement of the war on the part of the United States, waged under the despotic sway of Abraham Lincoln to subjugate the Confederate States of America, its progress has enriched the annals of nations with an additional illustration that a brave people, who know their rights and resolve to maintain them under the government of their choice, are invincible. The boast and solemn assurance given by President Lincoln to Foreign Nations and to his own subjects was, that in ninety days he would conquer the South. To accomplish it, he ordered seventy-five thousand of his victims to arms. This mighty army at Manassas was distinguished by the wild confusion in which it fled from the battle-field. Since then large armies, composed of citizens of the United States and of the deluded hirelings of foreign nations, have been brought into military service, and a debt of upwards of two thousand millions of dollars has been incurred by the United States. Unable to win conquests upon fields of battle, notwithstanding their vast number, and warlike preparations, they have resorted to rapine, robbery and murder; and thus excited the unrelenting hate of the people of the Confederate States of America and the disgust of humane and intelligent citizens of other civilized nations. Well assured of their inability to triumph by arms, and aided by their vile feats of rapine, robbery and murder, they have sought by emissaries, under the guise of loyalty to the Confederate States of America, to create distrust, dissension and partizan strife among the people of the South by inspiring the weak-minded, ignorant and timid, who would sell their birthright for a "mess of pottage," with the hope of reconstruction—of again living in harmony as one people under the same government. The intelligent, brave and loyal citizens of the Confederate States of America will ever regard with contempt any proposition which may be made

for peace with the United States, except under a separate government, recognized by the United States as the government of the free, sovereign, independent and Confederate States of America.

It is possible, and even probable, that when the Southern States seceded, if the United States had recognized their political right to do so as free, sovereign and independent States—a character which each of the United States had uniformly and proudly claimed—and had manifested a willingness to adjust the terms of separation equitably; or with justice and dignity had proposed to remove the causes which induced the separation, the States would have been reunited. But, under the control of the abolition party, President Lincoln resolved upon war for the emancipation of the slaves and the subjugation of the South; the result of which has been military despotism in the United States, and will be to insure the permanent independence and prosperity of the Confederate States of America.

To achieve the recognition of the Confederate States of America by the United States and other foreign governments, events have proved conclusively that our people must rely exclusively upon their own exertions, courage and fortitude, under the guidance and protection of Almighty God, whose wisdom and mercy they should seek to insure by the exercise of christian virtues. We have more to dread from the wicked practices and thoughtlessness of some of our own people than from the arms, cruelty and chicanery of the enemy. The love of money has been said to be the root of all evil, and this vile affection has induced many, capable of being good citizens and valuable soldiers, to seek wealth by speculation and extortion, and to avoid honorable service as soldiers in the war for the achievement of our independence, and with it the enjoyment of all political and civil rights. To your wisdom and patriotism is entrusted the right and power to remedy evils which threaten injury to the State, to devise measures to protect the rights of the citizens and to maintain the peace and dignity of the State.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor of the State to recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly such measures as he may deem expedient. If the General Assembly shall not concur in opinion with the Governor upon such measures as he may recommend, it is their

duty not to adopt them ; but it may be due to the intelligence of the people whom they represent to make known the reasons of difference upon important measures, inasmuch as the people, by the Constitution, have made it the solemn duty of the Governor to recommend to the consideration of the General Assembly such measures as he may deem expedient, and inasmuch as the Governor represents a distinct department of government of equal dignity. In performance of the duty thus enjoined by the Constitution of the State, I had the honor at the last session of the General Assembly to recommend to your honorable body the absolute necessity for a change in the militia laws of the State ; and I again most respectfully invite your attention to this subject, and and recommend to your honorable body "to repeal the existing militia laws," which are incomprehensible and, for practical purposes, inefficient ; to vacate the few militia offices which have not been vacated ; and to enact laws suitable to the condition of the State, adapted to its defence, and which can be enforced. Every man and boy capable of bearing arms, not already in the military service of the Confederate States, or liable to conscription therein—embracing, those who have substitutes in the Confederate service, those who have resided in the State five days, those who are or may be in it one hour for the purpose of speculation, and not excluding those who may claim to be aliens—should be organized *as State Troops*, armed and occasionally drilled, but not subject to be ordered into Confederate service, nor from their ordinary pursuits, except to repel invasions and to maintain suitable police regulations for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens generally, and especially of the lives and property of the families of those who are absent in the military service of the Confederate States. All persons who are intended to be liable to militia duty, under the existing laws, are subject to be conscripted into the Confederate service, except such as have substitutes in the service or are specially exempted by law. There are but few persons holding commissions under the existing militia laws, and of them none between the ages of 18 and 45 years have been exempted from Confederate service by me, nor is there any reason why they should be, there being no organization of militia and no organization being practicable under the existing laws of the State and of the Confederate States. Important parts of the State are now in possession of the ene-

my, our citizens are constantly subject to be harassed by them and the State generally is under a constant threat of invasion ; therefore I respectfully recommend to your honorable body to enact promptly suitable laws to aid in the protection of the lives, liberty and property of your fellow-citizens and the political existence and honor of the State.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, by an act approved May 1st, 1863, repealed certain clauses of an act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from military service," &c., approved October 11, 1862. So much of the latter act was repealed "as exempts from military service one person, either as agent, owner or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service;" and also the following clause in said act, to-wit : "and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations." By the 2d section of the act approved May 1st, 1863, it is enacted, that "for the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *feme sole*, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves: *Provided*; the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the sixteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavit of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer: *And provided*, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that, after diligent effort, no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty: *Provided, further*, That this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been

placed by division from any other farm or plantation since the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two: *Provided, further,* That for every person exempted, as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury, by the owner of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars." By the 3rd section of the same act it is enacted, that "such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also on account of justice, equity and necessity."

And by the 4th section it is enacted that "in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, there shall also be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

The Congress of the Confederate States also passed "an act to authorize the discharge of certain civil officers from the military service of the Confederate States," approved April 2, 1863. The act declares "that any officer, non-commissioned officer or private now in the military service of the Confederate States, who has been elected or appointed since entering said service, or who may hereafter be elected or appointed a Senator or Representative in Congress, or in any State Legislature, a Judge of the Circuit, District or Superior Courts of law or equity in any State of the Confederacy, District Attorney, Clerk of any Court of Record, Sheriff, Ordinary, Judge of any Court of Probate, Collector of State taxes, not to exceed one for each county, Parish Recorder, upon furnishing the Secretary of War with evidence of such election or appointment, if an officer, his resignation shall be promptly accepted, and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall be honorably discharged by the Secretary of War."

To these acts of Congress I invite your attention and deliberate consideration.

The maintenance of our armies in the field, of the families of those in military service, of the civil governments of the Confederate States and the States separately—in a word, not only the liberty, but the lives of the people of the States—depend upon agricultural labor. The agricultural labor of the Southern States is mainly slave labor.—The advocates of slavery in our national councils, and throughout the various forms of argument to justify and sustain the institution, have contended forcibly and truthfully that negroes had not the inclination or ability to labor successfully without the superior skill and intelligence of the white man to enforce and direct their labor. The experience of mankind is, that Africans, when free, will not engage in agriculture for their own support. It is not reasonable to suppose that, as slaves, they will voluntarily labor in a manner to secure subsistence for the armies, insure the support of families at home and raise the revenues necessary to sustain the Confederate and State Governments. The most reasonable presumption is, that if left without the control of overseers, to whom they have been accustomed to yield obedience, the result will be insubordination and insurrection.

In my humble judgment, therefore, a more effectual auxiliary could not be devised to ensure success to the emancipation scheme of the President of the United States, to destroy the sovereignty of the States and to subjugate the people of the several States to a military despotism than an act of Congress which (if it were respected by the States) would entrust the agriculture of the country and the lives of families to the slaves unrestrained by the presence, authority and skill of overseers. I say *overseers*—and not owners of slaves—because, as a general rule, slaves have been managed by overseers, and but few owners have manifested the industry, skill and energy necessary to successful agriculture.

In a time of profound peace, when not the slightest anticipation of war could have reasonably existed, the General Assembly of this State enacted a law requiring a white person, either the owner or overseer, to reside on the plantation where slaves lived, for their proper control and government, for the protection of the property of others as well as that of their owners, and to avoid the dangerous consequences resulting from idleness and insubordination. Each

of the other States had passed a similar law. Judging from the debates which occurred in Congress upon the subject, the belief was entertained that a sufficient number of men over forty-five years old could be obtained who were qualified to perform the necessary duties of overseers. But such was not and is not the fact. Persons over that age, who, perhaps, might have been competent and have been hired as overseers, had been generally employed and received into the Confederate military service as substitutes for those under that age who were liable to conscription or had volunteered. The prices paid to overseers ranged generally from two to six hundred dollars per annum. The prices offered and paid to substitutes have ranged from five hundred to five thousand dollars. You may readily believe, therefore, that the class of men who have been generally employed as overseers—a class whose habits of industry, skill and integrity qualified them to direct the agricultural labor of the country—would enter into the military service for an amount sufficient in itself to secure a permanent support to their families, and especially with the arguments used to induce the belief that the war would be of short duration, that it would terminate gloriously and that they would have the honor of having their names identified with it, rather than to oversee for an amount which, at the present high prices of the necessaries of life, would be scarcely more than sufficient to pay current expenses.

The number of persons engaged in overseeing was small in proportion to the population generally, and their services in the management of agricultural interests will contribute much more to the general welfare in the performance of their duties on plantations than in military service.

The exemption of overseers was not for the benefit of the rich, as was alleged. Those who were engaged as overseers were themselves generally poor men, distinguished for their industry and integrity; and their occupation was necessary to secure subsistence to our armies and support to the families of soldiers absent in military service; to protect the property of the poor as well as the rich from the effects of insubordination and violence on the part of the slaves, and, by the skillful management of the agricultural labor of the country, to ensure the means of support to the government of the Confederate States and of each of the States. Much complaint is now made of the high prices and scarcity of

the necessities of life, and if the agriculture of the country shall be entrusted to those incompetent to direct it, a general famine throughout the Confederacy may be the result—a result which would produce the most fearful and fatal consequences.

When “the Conscript Act” was passed by the Congress and approved by the President of the Confederate States—and while it operated alone upon citizens not necessary to the due administration of the State Government and not required by the laws of the State to maintain police regulations necessary for the protection of the property and lives of the citizens of the State—I regarded the question of its constitutionality as a judicial question, and to the best of my ability, as the Executive of the State, was ready and willing to sustain whatever decision might be made upon the subject by the proper department of the Government. But when its enforcement threatened to subject to its operation citizens required by the laws of the State to maintain suitable police regulations, I did not then consider it exclusively a judicial question, and, for reasons assigned, respectfully protested officially to the President of the Confederate States against its enforcement contrary to the laws of the State intended to insure proper police regulations for the government of slaves and necessary to the most sacred rights of citizens.

All between the ages of 18 and 45, not absolutely necessary for the police of slaves and administration of civil government, and physically qualified, should perhaps have constituted the armies in Confederate service for the defence of the country. Those over the age of 45 should have been, and yet should be, devoted to agriculture and other necessary employments, but organized as State troops, to maintain suitable police regulations, and to co-operate when necessary with Confederate forces in the defence of their respective States. These views were submitted respectfully by me to his Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, and to the honorable Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress. If your honorable body shall concur with me in the opinion just expressed, I respectfully ask the adoption of such measures by legislation as the safety of the State demands. If you shall not concur in this opinion, then I recommend to your honorable body to repeal the Act which makes it unlawful “for the owner or proprietor of any farm

or plantation upon which slaves are or shall be employed, to leave the same without any white person residing thereon," and thus relieve the citizens of the State from their liability to indictment and punishment, and avoid a conflict of authority upon the subject between the State and Confederate Government.

I have not deemed it necessary to a due administration of the State government to exempt any State officers not exempted by the 4th section of the act of Congress approved May 1st, 1863. The act of Congress approved April 22d, 1863, does not entitle any person who since its enactment may have been elected Justices of the Peace, County Commissioners, Coroners and other minor offices not specified in the act, to be discharged from the military service of the Confederate States; nor, in my humble judgment, is there any good reason why they should be discharged, as their military services are necessary to the country and there are enough citizens not in military service, or liable even to conscription, willing and qualified to discharge the duties of these minor offices. The reports generally having been made agreeably to the act entitled "an act to aid the families of soldiers that require assistance," there will not perhaps be any necessity for so many Justices of the Peace as are now authorized by law.

Since the adjournment of the last General Assembly, complaints have been made to me of mal-practice or inefficiency of some of the county officers, and to remedy the evils complained of no legal authority existed. The Board of Commissioners in one county held a public meeting at the Court House and passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Judge of Probate be and he is hereby requested to inform the Governor of the State of Florida of the neglect of Sheriff — in the performance of his duties as assessor of the taxes of this county, caused by continued intemperance.

"*Resolved*, That the authorities be and they are hereby requested to take immediate steps for his removal from office."

These resolutions were certified under the seal of the county, by the Judge of Probate, forwarded to and received by me, but no legal remedy had been provided by statute for the relief of the county and protection of the public interests.

AID TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

I had the honor to recommend to the General Assembly, at its last session, "to make ample provisions to secure the necessary food and clothing for the indigent families of those who have volunteered or been mustered into military service as conscripts, that a fund should be provided by taxation, the amount thus raised deposited in the State treasury and prudently distributed." To supply the fund supposed to be sufficient, your honorable body enacted a statute authorizing an additional issue of treasury notes. Under the provisions of the act, much difficulty has been experienced in extending the required assistance to soldiers' families, and complaints have been made from several counties against county officers whose duty it was, with the money in their possession, or at their command, by a compliance with the statute, to supply the wants of the families. The co-operation of so many officers was made necessary by the statute, that, in some instances, their movements were, perhaps, unavoidably dilatory.

No duty can be more sacred, the performance of none more honorable, than that which devolves upon the authorities and citizens of the State to provide for the wives, and children, and indigent parents, and families of the brave men who are in military service, exposed to the dangers and hardships of the war.

The number of families reported as needing assistance, is three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight, comprising eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-three persons.

Whether the assistance heretofore rendered shall be extended by a further appropriation of money, to be raised by taxation, and in what manner, or by the issue of an additional amount of treasury notes, or by a tax in kind, is worthy the serious consideration of your honorable body. It is better, in my judgment, to resort to taxation than to increase the amount of treasury notes in circulation. To a considerable extent, it would reduce the amount in circulation, enhance the value of the currency and check the spirit for speculation of which there is much complaint.

The Judge of Probate and County Commissioners should be authorized to increase the taxation in the several counties where it can be justly done, and to receive the amount

in provisions or money. There are several counties which have suffered from invasions of the enemy, which should be relieved from this taxation and special appropriations made for their benefit.

The reports from the several counties being complete, to insure justice to those who may need assistance, I would respectfully suggest the appointment of an intelligent and responsible agent in each judicial district to ascertain and supply their wants,—that the agents should be required to give good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the Judge of the Circuit before entering upon their duties, for their faithful performance; to report their actings and doings to the Executive Department every ninety days, and upon their failure or neglect of duty, to be dismissed from office, a judgment summarily entered up against them and their securities by the Judge of the Circuit at term time or at Chambers, and other appointments made.

To ascertain errors, if any existed, in the reports made from the several counties, I have caused the names of those who have been mustered into Confederate service, as appears from the muster rolls filed in the War Department at Richmond, to be arranged alphabetically, and also the names of those whose families are reported as requiring assistance. Since the muster rolls were filed, there have been many others mustered whose names have not been made known to me.

CLOTHING FOR TROOPS.

I am not informed of any proceedings on the part of the Commissioners of the several counties, under the provisions of the act entitled “an act to authorize the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State to levy a specific tax for the relief of the soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States,” approved December 12th, 1862. The sixth section of said act, required the several Boards of County Commissioners to keep a just and correct account of all monies expended by them under the authority of the act, “and, upon turning over any clothing or other supplies necessary for the comfort of their respective companies, the President of the respective Boards shall take, or cause to be taken, the receipt of the Quarter Master of the regiment to which said company may belong, specifying the number and nature of the pieces, and the

estimated value thereof, so turned over as aforesaid, with the view of adjusting the same with the Government of the Confederate States upon the establishment of peace." There is no provision in the act requiring information to be given to any of the Executive Departments of the State, and consequently no information has been received.

The report of the Q. M. General will make known to your honorable body the amount of clothing and other supplies furnished to soldiers in service from Florida by the praiseworthy exertions of the Q. M. General, aided by the self-sacrificing patriotism and indomitable energy of the ladies of the State. For the supply of materials, at reasonable prices, to supply the wants of the soldiers and their families, the State is much indebted to the patriotism and generosity of our worthy fellow-citizen, General William Bailey. With the thread and osnaburgs made at the factory owned by him, the soldiers' families have been supplied at \$3.50 and \$4.00 per bunch of five pounds for the former, and at 25 to 75 cents per yard for the latter. If I am correctly informed, these prices are much lower than has been paid in our sister States for these articles for the same purposes. The State is also under obligations of kindness to the Augusta Manufacturing Company of Georgia, and to Mr. H. Bacon of that State, at whose instance the accomplished President of the Company, William E. Jackson, Esq., supplied sheeting, shirting, &c., at reasonable prices for the benefit of needy families of soldiers and refugees. Mr. Bacon, with the homespun he obtained, has aided, as I am credibly informed, eleven hundred and one families in Columbia, Nassau, Duval, Bradford, Baker, Hamilton, Suwannee, Putnam and St. Johns counties, by distributing amongst them twenty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty yards of homespun, at an average of sixty cents per yard, while goods of like character was generally selling from one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty-cents per yard, thus saving to the families in the State who have received it over thirty thousand dollars in the aggregate. Among those assisted by Mr. Bacon was one hundred and forty-seven widows, whose husbands have been killed in battle, died from wounds received, or from sickness contracted while in service. Mr. Bacon is a refugee from Georgia, and I have deemed it an act of simple justice to his benevolence to present the foregoing statement of facts to the consideration of your honorable body.

CARDS.

Unable, with the amount appropriated by the General Assembly, to make any satisfactory arrangement for the importation or purchase of a sufficient number of cards, or even approximating to a sufficient number, needed for indigent families, I made a contract with Messrs. Bailey, Williams, Barnard and Cardy, to furnish three thousand pairs, at six dollars per pair, and to be manufactured in the State. A copy of the contract is herewith submitted. The report of the Q. M. General will exhibit the number so far distributed, and to what counties. The balance will be distributed as fast as manufactured.

SALT.

It is important to the welfare of the State that some arrangement should be made by legal authority to provide salt, not only for soldiers' families, but for all indigent citizens who have not the physical ability to make it, or the means otherwise to procure it. This arrangement should be either by an appropriation of money to purchase, by authority on the part of the State to have it made, or by a revenue derived from the labor of those engaged in making it.

A large quantity of salt is made within the limits of the State by our own and by the citizens of other States, many of whom have and are now realizing large profits in its manufacture.

While Florida has extended the privilege to citizens of other States to make salt within her jurisdiction and upon her lands, and has invited them to avail themselves of a privilege which has been largely accepted; and has proved of inestimable benefit, I regret to say that the vile spirit of speculation and extortion has gone hand in hand and thrown obstacles in the way of the cheap manufacture of this article, so indispensable to the citizens generally. In no way has this vile spirit been exhibited in a more oppressive and contemptible light than in the purchase of large tracts of land by our own and by citizens of other States, and the letting out or sale of mere fractions of it at exorbitant rates, thus depriving citizens of our own and other States, of limited means, of the right or opportunity to manufacture cheaply,

or even to use their own industry in the exercise and enjoyment of a privilege extended alike to the poor and the rich. To check in a measure this growing evil, the lands in such localities were withdrawn from market.

A reasonable tax in kind upon all salt manufactured in the State would, in my opinion, yield a sufficient supply for the purposes which I have suggested, and is preferable to either of the other methods, and possibly might check the exorbitant price demanded for it.

FISHERIES.

Upon equitable and reciprocal terms, Florida should spare no exertion to furnish the means of subsistence to our armies and to the people of the Confederate States generally. Almighty God in his infinite wisdom has blessed the patriotism and industry of our people with abundant crops of corn, potatoes, and sugar cane, and with an ample supply of bacon, pork and beef. Our coast has been visited by vast numbers of fish, unprecedented in the history of the State; and upon the waters adjacent thereto, a vast amount of salt has been manufactured, while from other parts of the Confederacy, from our armies, and from fellow-citizens in peaceful pursuits, we hear of a scarcity of food. Why should not suitable efforts be made to provide fish to remedy any want of supplies of meat? Prompt efforts on the part of the States and of the Confederate Government would secure a large quantity of fish to aid in the support of citizens and soldiers, and would prepare the way for future subsistence should a future scarcity of provisions prevail. To attain so desirable an object, companies now scattered throughout the State might be so disposed as effectually to guard and defend the fisheries that may be established. I recommend this subject to your serious consideration, that you may adopt suitable measures relative to it.

HOSPITALS.

The amount appropriated for the establishment and support of hospitals, was thirty-five thousand dollars. Of this amount it has not been necessary to use more than five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-three cents, of which three thousand one hundred dollars has been

used in support of the hospitals at Richmond, and two thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and thirty-three cents in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers of the army of the West in the various hospitals.

The expenditure of a larger sum by the State upon the hospital at Richmond was rendered unnecessary by the large and liberal subscriptions of patriotic citizens for its support. The amount derived from this source was four thousand four hundred and thirty-eight dollars. How it was expended is explained in the report of Messrs. Papy and Baker, which is herewith submitted.

Under the superintendence and direction of Dr. Thomas M. Palmer and Mrs. M. M. Reid, the hospital at Richmond has been ably and efficiently managed.

It has not been deemed necessary or practical to establish a hospital for the use of soldiers from Florida in the Western army, as will appear by the accompanying report of Dr. T. Y. Henry, who, with full authority upon the subject, visited and consulted with the officers in command of that military department.

The facts stated and opinions expressed by Dr. Henry have been fully sustained by information received from other reliable sources.

In connection with Dr. Henry's report, I am prevented from submitting to your consideration a report of the Hon. J. Wayles Baker and other gentlemen, in consequence of the inability of Judge Baker, from sickness, to prepare the report; but hope that the cause will soon cease to exist, and that I shall be able to do so in a few days.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Under authority of the act entitled "an act to aid the families of soldiers that require assistance," approved Dec. 6th, 1862, I have caused to be signed the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and ten dollars; and, under the act of Dec. 13th, 1862, entitled "an act to provide for an additional issue of Treasury Notes," I have caused to be prepared and signed the sum of one hundred and sixty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents, all of which has been paid over to the Treasurer, as required by law. The Comptroller has also signed and delivered to the Treasurer one hundred and fifty-

nine thousand six hundred and five dollars of war tax treasury notes, signed and issued under the act to aid the families of soldiers that require assistance.

The aggregate amount, therefore, of war tax and treasury note blanks signed and paid over to the Treasurer is eight hundred and two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and twenty cents.

The amount authorized to be issued by the Legislature for "the purposes of the government" far exceeded the necessities of the State.

Under the act to authorize an additional issue of treasury notes, the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty cents is still entitled to be issued. No blanks have been prepared for the twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar bills authorized by that act, and amounting in all to one hundred thousand dollars. It was early discovered that there were too many large bills in circulation, and that there was a great demand for notes of a small denomination, particularly for fractional parts of a dollar. In lieu, therefore, of the blanks for \$50,000.00 in bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, I had that amount of blanks in fractional parts of a dollar engraved, but as the amount was not needed in the treasury, they were not prepared and issued. It is for your honorable body to determine whether they shall be used or not. I would suggest, however, that they be prepared and placed in the treasury, and paid out *only in exchange for State treasury notes* of the denomination of twenty dollars and upwards.

DISTILLERIES.

Agreeably to the act approved Dec. 15th, 1862, regulating distilleries, only three licenses have been issued to parties who had made contracts with the proper officers of the Confederate Government to distil spirituous liquors. I am not informed that the Confederate Government has derived any benefit from these contracts; but am informed that in no instance has a contract been complied with.

I would therefore respectfully again recommend to your honorable body the enactment of a law which will forbid altogether, under severe penalties, the distilling of whiskey or other spirituous liquors. To grant the opportunity of distilling to supply the Confederate Government does not insure

a compliance with contracts, but affords facilities to individuals to monopolize the right of distilling and to demand exorbitant prices from individuals for the liquor which they distill. It is believed that the amount of cereals produced this, is not as great as was made last year. Higher prices are being asked for corn, sugar, syrup, potatoes, &c., and the means of subsistence should not be decreased by converting any of them into spirituous liquors. Much complaint is made of the high prices of provisions, but little of the price of spirituous liquors. Some individuals, who reluctantly pay two dollars per bushel for corn or potatoes, cheerfully pay fifteen or twenty dollars per quart for whiskey or rum. Mean rum and whiskey, manufactured in the State, or brought into it by evading the blockade, has sold for more per quart than the amount allowed to each member of a soldier's family for a year's support. The common use of spirituous liquors is an evil of the most degrading character, which should, if possible, be remedied by enlightened public sentiment and stringent legislation.

CROPS.

No doubt is entertained that abundant crops of cereals have been made in the State, except in localities where, in despite of public sentiment, cotton was planted.

With regard to the constitutional right of the General Assembly to impose a tax upon cotton, your attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying opinion of the Attorney General of the State.

To ensure ample supplies of subsistence for the support of the citizens and the armies in the field, no doubt, it seems to me, can be longer reasonably entertained that the inducement to make cotton and tobacco for the accumulation of wealth must be overcome by suitable legislation.

To clothe the people of the Confederate States, it is necessary some cotton should be made, but excessive crops, which endanger the armies and people to the want of subsistence, should be prevented. In my humble judgment, the most effective means will be to prevent any cotton being exported from the State except on account of the Confederate or State Government, and by an act of the Legislature to impose a heavy tax on all cotton made over a given amount per hand engaged in its cultivation.

THE BLOCKADE.

For reasons assigned in my last annual message to the General Assembly, and which may be found upon your journals, and for the reasons assigned in a correspondence between the Governors of Georgia and Alabama and myself, which is hereto attached, and to which your attention is respectfully invited, I recommend to your honorable body to make a statute which, by the severe penalties it shall impose, may prevent the citizens of this State from engaging in the fraudulent speculations and demoralizing influences incident to "running the blockade."

It may be a question for your consideration whether the State Legislature has the authority to enact any law concerning the running of the blockade. Before examining whether, under the Constitution, any law can be enacted concerning the subject of running the blockade itself, I will make known to you the opinion I entertain as to the rightful power of the State to control the action of its citizens and the exportation of any of the products of its soil. I do not believe that a law to control the citizens of the State in reference to any action which is injurious to the public or detrimental to their welfare can with truth be said to come in conflict with the right or power to regulate commerce, which by the constitution has been delegated to the Congress of the Confederate States.

Each State must be the judge for itself as to what acts of its citizens operate injuriously on the public interests, and has the right by the law to restrain them. To hold otherwise would be to surrender one of the most important rights of sovereignty, and to deprive a State of one of the most essential powers for the regulation of its internal affairs. This right and power has been decided to exist. In the case of *Cribb vs. the State*, in the 9th volume of Florida Reports, page 147, the Supreme Court declares, "there can be no question that each State, being sovereign and independent, possesses and must possess the inherent right and power over her citizens and of controlling her inhabitants or residents while they remain residents. This is a matter of police and internal arrangement for the common welfare of all, the people being the judges for themselves what shall be a grievance as well as a matter of public convenience or in-

convenience. Under this power, the State has a right to declare what is a public grievance," &c.

Can the State, also, by legislation, prohibit the exportation of any of the products of its soil? The principle which sustains its right to control its inhabitants applies, I think, with equal force to its productions. Indeed, it would be difficult to conceive how the latter could be excluded when the former is within the operation of the rule. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Gibbon vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheat., 1, affirmed that, in the mass of power not surrendered to the General Government, inspection laws, quarantine laws, health laws, as well as laws for regulating the internal commerce of a State, are included, and they reaffirm this declaration in the case of the city of *New York vs. Milne*, 11 Peters, 102, subsequently decided. The Court in the case last cited also held, "that a State has the same undeniable and unlimited jurisdiction over all persons and things within its territorial limits as any foreign nation, where that jurisdiction is not surrendered or restrained by the Constitution of the United States. That by virtue of this it is not only the right, but the bounden and solemn duty of a State, to advance the safety, happiness and prosperity of its people and to provide for its general welfare by any and every act of its Legislature which it may deem to be conducive to these ends, where the power over the particular subject or the manner of its exercise is not surrendered or restricted in the manner just stated; that all these powers, which relate to merely municipal legislation, or what may, perhaps, more properly be called internal police, are not thus surrendered or restrained, and that, consequently, in relation to these, the authority of a State is complete, unqualified and exclusive."

I come now to the question, can the State legislate directly on the subject of blockade running within its limits? This is a more delicate question and more difficult to be solved. It is an established principle, as well by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as of this State, that in the grant of power to Congress to regulate commerce, the States did not entirely divest themselves of all right over the subject. In the absence of the exercise by Congress of the power thus granted, the States have a concurrent power to legislate, and it is only when Congress has exerted the power that the States cannot act. This re-

sults from the provision of the Constitution declaring that the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land. Now, as the grant of commercial power did not *per se* exclude the States from exercising authority over the subject matter, and as in order to prevent the States from legislating, a law of Congress must have been enacted—for, without such law there would be nothing in congressional action to be supreme—it follows that the State may legislate in the absence of congressional regulations.

I am not advised of any special legislation by Congress upon the subject, except an act entitled “an act to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army,” approved October 8th, 1862. By that act the President is “authorized to import, duty free, cards or card cloth, or any machinery or materials necessary for increasing the manufacture of clothing for the army, or any articles necessary for supplying the deficiency of clothing or shoes, or materials for shoes, for the army;” also, “that any machinery, or parts of machinery or materials imported as aforesaid, may be worked on government account, or leased or sold, at the discretion of the President.” It is further provided, “that the President may extend the privileges of this act to companies or individuals, subject to such regulations as he may prescribe.”

Do the laws regulating legitimate trade and commerce control the subject? are the requirements of these laws in reference to clearances, entrances, &c., complied with? and, if not, are the consequences which attach to such non-observance simply overlooked? I understand that the most of the vessels arriving from foreign ports are not cleared for any port in the Confederacy, but are cleared for some other port, foreign and not within the limits of the Confederate States. If the laws of Congress do not warrant the manner in which vessels enter our waters, and such entries are simply permissive, then, in the absence of legislation by Congress directly on the subject, the State may and should adopt such measures as may be deemed best to subserve the interests and welfare of her people.

It is only when a law of the State comes in conflict with a law of Congress on the subject matter, where Congress has the right to legislate, that it must yield to the latter, under the constitutional provision already referred to. The General Assembly of Georgia passed resolutions on the subject, which

are annexed, and to which your attention is respectfully invited.

Believing that your honorable body has the right to enact a statute prohibiting the introduction into the State of all articles except such as are provided for in the act of Congress "to encourage the manufacture of clothing and shoes for the army," I recommend most respectfully the exercise of that right, prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the introduction into the State of any other articles by evasions of the blockade, and only admitting those provided for by the act of Congress, and in strict compliance with the provisions of the act.

CURRENCY.

Much anxiety prevails relative to the depreciated currency of the Confederate States, and it is important to the general welfare that the causes which have produced it should be considered and suitable constitutional measures adopted by the Confederate Government, the State Governments and the people of the respective States to remedy an evil of such fearful tendencies and, if possible, prevent the most disastrous results.

In my humble judgment, the most prominent cause is the nefarious traffic carried on by running the blockade. Many of the individuals engaged in this lawless trade are persons who claim the protection of foreign governments against military service in the army of the Confederate States, and have never, perhaps, been honorably identified with the legal commerce of the States. Others have been favorably known as intelligent and loyal citizens, but the general conduct of the traffic has not produced distinctive results favorable to their character for disinterested patriotism or true loyalty to the South.

Cotton has been purchased and paid for with the treasury notes of the Confederate States, passed through the blockade to foreign ports and sold at much higher prices in gold, or its equivalent, than it cost in Confederate treasury notes.—The proceeds thus obtained have been invested in merchandise at current prices in foreign ports. The articles thus purchased have been brought into the Confederate States through the blockade and, under "a hue and cry" against the Confederate currency, made chiefly by those engaged in running the blockade, the articles have been sold to the citi-

zens of this and other States at the most exorbitant prices, payable in Confederate treasury notes or cotton. For instance, calicoes, which cost per yard from ten to thirty cts., in a specie currency, have been sold at from four to eight dollars per yard; rum, that cost from fifteen to twenty cents per gallon in a specie currency, has been sold at from forty to eighty dollars per gallon, payable in Confederate treasury notes. The examples given might be multiplied to embrace all articles of merchandize thus imported. The Confederate treasury notes received in payment have been again invested in cotton, the cotton shipped to foreign ports and sold as was the first, the proceeds invested in merchandize, brought into the country and disposed of as above described; and by the same routine the traffic is carried on *ad infinitum*.

Previous to the war, the proceeds of a bushel of corn, sold at fifty cents, would have purchased from two to five yards of calico, or one gallon of rum. Now, if sold at fifty cents, the proceeds of eight or sixteen bushels of corn would be required to purchase one yard of calico, and the proceeds of eighty or one hundred and sixty bushels to purchase one gallon of rum. Occasionally, a man esteemed as a good citizen will censure the planter for asking two dollars per bushel for his corn, and, without complaint, will pay four or eight dollars for a yard of calico and twenty dollars for a bottle of rum. But it is said, planters should not pay such prices for calico, that their wives and daughters should wear homespun, and that planters should not buy or drink rum or whiskey. That is true. Men should not bet at faro—yet, to restrain them, it is necessary to prevent the dealing of faro by stringent enactments. The only certain way of avoiding vice is to be freed from its temptation. The evasions of the blockade should be prevented by legal provisions, inflicting the most summary and severe punishments, and the currency would to a certain extent be promptly improved.

Another cause of a depreciated currency has been the issue of treasury notes to meet expenses unnecessarily and unwisely incurred. The expenses of the Confederate Government should be retrenched by reducing the number of civil and military officers, and by all other practical means consistent with the due administration of the government.—The systems of taxation adopted are either in tithes or *ad valorem*. The *ad valorem* system existed in the States pre-

vicious to its adoption by Congress. Why, by the concurrent Legislation of Congress and the State Legislatures, could not the revenues of the Confederate Government be assessed and collected by the State officers, and thus save a large amount of the expenditures of the Confederate Government and increase the army by a large number of able-bodied young men, whose uniforms in military service in the presence of the enemy would be more appropriately displayed than in assessing and collecting taxes or measuring corn and potatoes? Uniform has ceased to be the honorable badge of position in military service, because its admirers cannot distinguish the gallant officer, who has fought bravely in many battles, from the peaceful citizen who has measured thousands of bushels of corn and potatoes, or conducted a thousand cars upon a railroad. To lessen the number of officers, or prevent the increase of their number, would it not be wiser and more just to fill up the ranks of brigades, which by the casualties of war have been reduced, and, as was the true intention of the Conscription law, rather than to form new brigades out of recruits, with untried officers appointed to command them, and thus forcing upon the veterans of the war the necessity of being reduced from brigades to regiments, from regiments to battalions and from battalions to companies, and then consolidating them under a new organization, and thus compelling tried officers to retire from positions in the service which they have nobly occupied and whose courage and fortitude should entitle them to more exalted positions. Shall the swords so often crossed in deadly conflict with the enemy in defence of our political and civil rights, of our lives and liberties, of the honor of our mothers, wives and daughters, be taken from the hands of our brave and noble defenders to gratify the ambition of gentlemen who (however honorable) have not yet faced the enemy?— Shall the brave defenders of our most sacred rights be hurled from positions of honor and trust, most nobly maintained, and be subjected to conscription?

The Florida Brigade in Virginia, as well as the Brigades in the army of the West (from the casualties of war, in which they became honorably distinguished,) have become reduced to a small number, while the recruits with which their ranks should have been filled have been formed into new regiments or battalions and placed under the command of newly appointed officers. Has this course been just to

these Brigades and Regiments, wise in the conduct of the war, or consistent with the intent of the "Conscript Act," or the general legislation of Congress upon military subjects? The effect of new organizations has been to increase the expenses of the Government and to deprive the veteran Brigades of their just and legal claims to the recruits to which they were entitled in order to maintain their organization, and, where the recruits under the command of experienced officers, and associated with veterans in arms, would have been sooner disciplined in military service, and have become more efficient. Why should not a large portion of the cavalry, now maintained at an enormous expense and consuming an immense amount of subsistence, be at once rendered more serviceable and efficient by being dismounted and turned into infantry—a much more efficient and less expensive arm of service—the horses, together with the mules used in transporting provender for them, returned to the plough, where they would be of greater service and from which perhaps it would have been better if they had never been taken?

I confess I had not the ability to appreciate the necessity of the assessments made by the Confederate Government to ascertain and collect the amount of the late war tax. Assessments having already been made in the several States, the desired information could have been obtained at the offices of the respective Comptrollers of the several States within a few days and at an expense of a few hundred dollars; to obtain which information months of time were consumed at a cost to the Confederate Government of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The principal measures which suggest themselves to my mind, to relieve from embarrassment the currency of the Confederate States, are, first, to prohibit the evasions of the blockade, except on government account and by its authority. Second, to reduce the expenditures of the government by lopping off all unnecessary offices, civil and military. Third, for the several States to issue no more treasury notes, except change bills below the denomination of one dollar; and, where they have the means, to retire all above that denomination which they may have in circulation, and thus create the necessity for making Confederate treasury notes the currency. Fourth, direct taxation for an amount sufficient to

call in a large portion of the Confederate notes now in circulation.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Citizens of this and other States are purchasing large quantities of land in this State, not so much, perhaps, with the view of cultivation as of holding them on speculation. I would respectfully repeat the recommendation made in a previous annual message :

“The resources of the State to redeem its treasury notes and sustain its government, are the lands owned by the State and taxation.

“The lands are ample for the purpose, if wisely disposed of. I would respectfully recommend that the sale of lands be postponed until the termination of the existing war. That then, those who have rendered military service should each have secured to him or his heirs an exemption right of at least one hundred and sixty acres of land ; that having been done, the remaining lands should be disposed of from time to time, at public outcry, after reasonable notice of the time of sale has been published in this State and the adjacent States. The competition thus excited would secure reasonable prices, and invite emigration to the State, and in proportion to the property introduced by emigrants, and the improvements which would be made on the lands—if the proceeds of the sales should be insufficient to relieve the State from debt—the weight of taxation would be lightened, and additional facilities secured for the support of the government and the prosperity of the State.”

THE ARSENAL.

The conversion of the Arsenal into a Military Academy has been, time and again, recommended. Its non-use exposes it to dilapidation and creates the necessity of expense for its protection and repair, while it is no service to the State. This property is too valuable not to be used for some important or useful purpose. ●

Upon the application of the officer, who at the time was in command of this military district, the privilege of its temporary occupation by Confederate troops was granted upon suitable conditions. The Arsenal and the appendages should

be made useful to the State ; or, for a valuable consideration, should be transferred to the Confederate States, upon condition that a Military Institute shall be established there ; or that it shall be made use of as an Arsenal of Construction.

REPORTS FROM HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Reports of the Comptroller, Treasurer, Land Register, Attorney General and of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund are herewith submitted to your respectful consideration.

Permit me, in conclusion, to congratulate your honorable body upon the distinguished character Florida has acquired by the gallantry of her sons in arms, by their chivalry in battle and by their honorable deportment in camps, as well as by the generosity and patriotism of her citizens—upon the abiding confidence of the people of the Confederate States, in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism which have distinguished the noble statesman and gallant soldier, his Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the administration of the Government of the Confederate States of America in the estimation of foreign nations as well as of our own people—upon the Christian fortitude and invincible courage of our armies and the determined and heroic purpose of soldiers and citizens—men, women and children—to spurn with bold defiance unto death all overtures which our enemies may make for peace, except upon the unconditional recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen,

JOHN MILTON,

Governor of Florida.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the reading of the message was dispensed with.

Mr. Arendell moved that a committee of three be appointed to contract for the printing of the House at its present session ;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Arendell, Williams and Henry appointed said committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act increasing the fees of county officers,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to transmit the following resolution which had been adopted by the Senate, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same at the earliest practical moment:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Senate, and that the House of Representatives be requested to appoint a like committee, to act as a joint and select committee, to report a bill providing for the ample support and maintenance of families of soldiers who require assistance, and of those who died in battle, or who have died from disease, or who by wounds or disease are incapable of rendering military service, and that said bill provide for the support of all indigent persons in this State;

Which was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Baltzell, the House amended by striking out the words "and that said bill provide for the support of all indigent persons in this State."

The resolution was then adopted as amended.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The order of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Ross the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 9½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, November 18th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present. The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the journal approved.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House joint resolutions relative to the election of a Senator to represent the State of Florida in the Senate of the Confederate States; also the election of a Secretary of State; also a joint resolution in rela-

tion to adjournment, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same.

The resolutions were received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. R. H Bradford, member elect from Leon county, presented his credentials, and was sworn in by Hon. T. J. Eppes, Notary Public.

Pursuant to previous notice, the following bills were introduced and placed among the orders of the day, viz :

By Mr. Jackson :

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivation, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the present war ;

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State, a suitable flag or ensign, also a flag for the use of the Capitol; and,

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of cattle owners of the county of Levy, in this State.

By Mr. Eppes :

A bill to be entitled an act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State.

By Mr. Avery :

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the salaries of the Public Officers in this State.

Notice was given of intention to introduce the following bills at some future day :

By Mr. Ross :

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the several Banks in this State to issue change bills

By Mr. Polhill :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the law in relation to soldiers voting.

By Mr. Avery :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of certain persons therein named.

By Mr. Nixon :

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the distilling of spirituous liquors in this State.

By Mr. Sessions :

A bill to be entitled an act to levy a tax in kind for the relief of soldiers' families, and wounded or disabled soldiers either in State or Confederate States service.

By Mr. Dishong :

A bill to be entitled an act making it the duty of the County Commissioners of Hillsborough county to levy an additional tax for the relief of indigent families of soldiers who are now or may

hereafter be in the State or the Confederate States service from said county of Hillsborough.

By Mr. Duval:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James D. Green.

The committee appointed to select a Chaplain for the House, made the following report:

The committee appointed to provide a Chaplain for this House, beg leave to report that, the Rev. Mr. Ellis has consented to officiate as Chaplain.

THOMAS Y. HENRY, Chairman.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to act with the committee on the part of the House to draft joint rules for the government of both Houses.

Mr. Hampton presented a petition from Ex-Gov. M. S. Perry, praying that a committee be appointed to investigate and settle his accounts with the State;

Which was received and read, and

On motion, Messrs. Hampton, Greeley and Bradford appointed said committee.

Mr. Dishong presented a petition from sundry citizens of Hillsborough county, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the County Commissioners of that county to levy a tax of one per centum per annum upon all property for the support of indigent families;

Which was received and read, and referred to the Joint Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. Wynn offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It is incumbent on a people whose dearest rights and interests, and whose liberties are involved in a contest such as that in which we are engaged, to provide for the wants of the wives and families of the gallant soldiers through whom we can alone hope for a successful issue from this struggle; And whereas, Owing to the conduct of speculators and others engaged in an unrighteous traffic, the price of the necessities of life has attained a point beyond the reach of those dependent upon the slender means at the command of their husbands and fathers, who are breasting the storm of battle, and destitution and suffering are likely to ensue unless provision is made in their behalf; therefore—

Be it resolved, That a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses be appointed, to consider and report to the General Assembly such measures as shall secure the *most ample* provisions for the wives and families of the soldiers in the Confederate service from this State;

Which were read and adopted.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate joint resolution in relation to adjournment,
Was read the first time.

Mr. Williams moved its indefinite postponement;
Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Henry moved to amend the resolution by inserting "12 o'clock";

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Price moved that the resolution be put upon its adoption;
Which was not agreed to.

The resolution was then ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Senate joint resolution relative to the election of a Senator to represent the State of Florida in the Senate of the Confederate States; also the election of a Secretary of State,

Was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. McGehee moved to reconsider the vote just taken on the adoption of the resolution;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Baltzell moved to amend the resolution by inserting Attorney General;

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Baltzell and Hampton, and were:

Yeas—Messrs. Baltzell, Blackburn, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hendry, Hewett, McGehee, Pittman, Polhill, Ross and Sessions—14.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Henry, Jackson, Lee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Seott and Williams—21.

So the motion was not agreed to.

The resolution was then put upon its adoption,

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Hampton, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Seott, Sessions and Williams—33.

Nays—Messrs. Baltzell and Wynn—2.

So the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed

the House that they had been appointed to return to the House the following resolution, the Senate having refused to concur in the House amendment, and to ask the House to recede from its amendment :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Senate, and that the House of Representatives be requested to appoint a like committee, to act as a joint and select committee, to report a bill providing for the ample support and maintenance of families of soldiers who require assistance, and of those who died in battle, or who have died from disease, or who by wounds or disease are incapable of rendering military service, and that said bill provide for the support of all indigent persons in this State ;

Which was received, and on motion of Mr. Avery, the House receded from its amendment.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola ;

A bill to be entitled an act increasing the fees of county officers ; and,

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company.

The following bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the salaries of the public officers of this State ;

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivation, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the present war ; and,

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State, a suitable flag or ensign, also a flag for the use of the Capitol.

A bill for the protection of cattle owners of the county of Levy in this State,

Was read the first time, rule waived and read the second time by its title ;

Mr. Henry moved to amend by adding the counties of Lafayette and Taylor ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Price of Alachua, moved to amend by adding the county of Alachua ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Mettauer moved to amend by adding the county of Wakulla ;

Which was agreed to.

The bill as amended was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act relative to property confiscated to the use of the State,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The rule being waived, Mr. Baltzell from the Joint Committee to draft rules for the government of both Houses of the General Assembly, made the following report:

The Joint Committee on Rules have instructed me to report the following as the rules adopted by them:

JOINT RULES.

RULE 1. Messages from either House to the other shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each House may determine.

2. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or by the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one or the other House.

3. When bills shall be enrolled, they shall be examined by a Joint Committee of at least two from the Senate, and two from the House of Representatives, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, who shall forthwith make report.

4. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

5. When a bill or resolution which has been passed in one House, shall be rejected in the other, it shall not be brought in during the same session, without notice of ten days, and leave of two-thirds of that House in which it shall be moved.

6. Each House shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

7. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

8. When elections are required to be made by joint vote of the two Houses, the time of electing shall be previously agreed upon.

9. In every Joint Committee the member first named on the part of the House first proposing such Committee, shall convene the same.

10. During the elections of officers there shall be no motions entertained, except to adjourn, to proceed to vote, to nominate and to withdraw a candidate—which motions shall have precedence in the order they stand.

11. The doings throughout shall proceed without debate.

12. Communications shall be made on paper, and signed by the Secretary of each House, and transmitted by the Messenger, or Doorkeeper.

13. In every case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives, either House may suggest conference, and appoint a Committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a Committee to confer at a convenient hour, to be designated by the Chairman; said Committees shall meet and confer freely on the subject of disagreement.

14. Whenever a public bill or resolution is ordered to be printed for the use of either House, a number shall be ordered sufficient for the use of both Houses; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House, as the case may be, to inform the other House of such order, and to transmit to that House the requisite number of printed copies.

They have further instructed me to propose the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two rooms adjoining the Senate Chamber be appropriated to Joint Committees of both Houses, to Committees sitting during the session of the two Houses, and to the Judiciary Committees thereof. The Eastern room to the Senate—the Western to the House. And that the Secretary of State prepare the said rooms for immediate use, with pen, ink and paper, with copies of Thompson's Digest, the Journals of both Houses for five years past, the Supreme Court Reports, and all the Laws of the State since the date of Thompson's Digest.

THOMAS BALTZELL.

Which was read and concurred in.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Tallahassee, Nov. 18th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I respectfully recommend the following nomination for the advice and consent of the General Assembly, viz:

WILLIAM H. MEIN,

Auctioneer for the County of Hernando.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read, and the nomination advised and consented to. Also the following:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Tallahassee, Nov. 18th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: On the 13th day of January last, the Hon. F. L. Villipigue resigned the office of Secretary of State, whereupon I appointed the Hon. B. F. Allen to fill the vacancy, who has, with industry and efficiency up to this time, discharged the duties of the office.

The election of a Secretary of State now devolves upon your honorable body.

Herewith is submitted a report of the Secretary of State, of a correct catalogue of all the books in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Libraries of this State, of which he is Librarian.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

STATE DEPARTMENT, }
TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 10th, 1863. }

To His Excellency JOHN MILTON,

Governor of Florida:

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly, approved Nov. 30th, 1861, requesting the Secretary of State "to furnish the General Assembly with a correct Catalogue of all the Books in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Libraries of this State, of which he is Librarian," I proceeded, in the month of September last, to take a list of said Books, and have the honor to report to your Excellency the following "as a correct Catalogue of all Books," in said Libraries:

BOOKS IN OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Congressional Documents, Senate and House; Executive, Reports of Committees, &c., consisting of some 400 volumes.

Journals of the Territorial Legislature, from 1836 to 1844 inclusive, 30 volumes.

Journals of the General Assembly of the State of Florida, from 1845 to 1862, (except the year 1847,) making some 250 volumes.

Acts General Assembly, bound volumes, from 1850 to 1862, about 100 volumes. Also Thompson's Digest, 10 volumes.

Florida Reports, 72 volumes—^{2, 2, 6, 7, 6, 6, 2, 6, 25.}
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Constitution of Florida, Ordinances, and Journal of the Proceedings of State Convention, 30 volumes.

Valuable Miscellaneous Works, being contributions by Con-

gress and several States—Historical, Scientific, &c.—consisting of about 125 richly bound volumes. In taking a list of these books, I discovered a number of volumes missing, most of which have since been found; and no book from this valuable contribution is allowed to be taken out of the office.

In “the two rooms at the South end of the Capitol, adjoining Senate Chamber, set apart for Library rooms,” are Congressional Documents—Executive and Legislative, Reports of Committees, &c., comprising some 1500 volumes. Also Journals—Senate and House—Florida, from 1840 to 1862, inclusive, (except the year 1857,) which appears to be missing. Also Reports Supreme Court of Florida, from 1851 to 1862, consisting in all of some 300 volumes.

JUDICIAL LIBRARY.

In taking a Catalogue of the Books in this Library, which I considered by far the most valuable, and which I am informed has been growing small by degrees for some years past, I was very particular to take an account of every volume in this Department. I found the work tedious, and with a view to simplify it as far as practicable, I arranged the Books of each State under its appropriate head, a Catalogue of which is hereto annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. ALLEN,

Secretary of State and Librarian.

Catalogue of Books in the Judicial Library of Florida, September 1st, 1863.

FLORIDA.

Florida Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7.

Laws—Thompson's Digest;

Duval's Compilation;

Acts &c.

GEORGIA.

Kelly's Reports, Vols, 1, 2.

Georgia Reports, Vol. 14.

Laws of Georgia, from 1800 to 1810 inclusive, in three large Vols., with Digest in one Vol.

Dawson's Compilations, Vol. 1.

Acts from 1853 to 1858, inclusive.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Reports, Vols. 15.
Acts from 1838 to 1858.

ARKANSAS.

English's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 7.
Arkansas Reports, Vols. 4, 5, 16.
English's Digest, Vol. 1.
Acts of.

KENTUCKY.

Reports of J. J. Marshall, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Reports of A. K. Marshall, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
Reports of Bibb, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Reports of B. Monroe 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, —, 10, 11, 12, —,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
Dana's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Thomas B. Monroe's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Little's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Metcalf's Reports, Vol. 1.
Kentucky Code of Practice, Vol. 1.
Littells & Swyart's Digest of the Laws, Vols. 1, 2.
Stanton's Digest, Vols. 1, 2.
Revised Statutes of Kentucky, Vols. 1, 2.

INDIANA.

Blackford's Reports, 8 Vols.
Tanner's Reports, Vols. 8, 9, 12.
Porter's Reports, Vols. 4, 7.
Carter's Reports, Vol. 2.
Revised Statutes, 1843, Vol. 1.
Revised Statutes, 1852 Vols. 1, 2.
Acts from 1829 to 1859.

CALIFORNIA.

California Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8,
9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 13, 13, 15.
Land Laws, Vols. 1, 2.
Land Laws, California, Oregon & Texas, Vols. 1, 2.
Acts from 1850 to 1859.

MISSOURI.

Missouri Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29.
Geyer's Digest of Statutes, Vol. 1.
Revised Statutes, 1835.

Revised Statutes, 1845.
Acts of 1838 to 1859.

MISSISSIPPI.

Howard's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Smedes & Marshall, Vols. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Mississippi Reports,, Vols. 3, 4.
Digest of Laws, 1824—1838.

MARYLAND.

Harris & Gill's Reports, Vols. 1, 2.
Harris & Johnson's Reports, Vols. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.
Harris & McHenry's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Gill & Johnson's, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12.
Gill's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9.
Maryland Reports, Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14.
Maryland Chancery Decisions, Vols. 3, 4.
Dorsey's Laws, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
Maryland Digest of Reports, Vol. 1.
Index to the Laws, Vol. 1.
Acts from 1853 to 1858, in 4 volumes.

LOUISIANA.

Robinson's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
Louisiana Annual Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, —, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13.
Acts from 1827 to 1860.

ILLINOIS.

Gilman's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Illinois Reports, Vols. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
21, 22.
Scammon's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Revised Laws, 1833, Vol. 1.
Revised Statutes, 1845, Vol. 1.
Revised Statutes, 1858, Vols. 1, 2.
Acts from 1830 to 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, —, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10,
11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.
Watts & Seargeant's Reports, Vol. 2.
Revised Statutes, 1859, Vol. 1.
Laws of Pennsylvania, Vol. 10.
Colonial Records of Penn., Vols. 1, 2, 3.
Acts of 1838 to 1858.

TENNESSEE.

Sneed's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Swan's Reports, Vols. 1, 2.
 Humphries' Reports, Vols. 7, 8, 11.
 Compilation of Statutes, 1836.
 Code of Tennessee, 1858, 1 Vol.
 Acts from 1832 to 1858.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Richardson's Law Reports, Vols. 5, 7, 8, 9.
 Richardson's Equity Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.
 Strobhart's Law Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Strobhart's Equity Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Speer's Equity Cases, Vol. 1.
 Rice's Reports, Vol. 1.
 Riley's Chancery Cases, Vol. 1.
 Baily's Equity Reports, Vol. 1.
 McMullan's Reports, Vol. 1.
 Statutes at Large, Vols. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
 Acts from 1848 to 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Iredell's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 7,
 Iredell's Law Reports, Vols. 8, 9, 10, 12, 13.
 Iredell's Equity Cases, Vols. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
 Jones' Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.
 Jones' Equity Reports, Vols. 2, 4, 5.
 Busbee's Equity Reports, Vol. 1.
 Busbee's Law Reports, Vol. 1.
 Revised Statutes, Vols. 1, 2.
 Revised Code, 1855, 2 Vols.
 Revised Code, 1850-54, 1 Vol.
 Jones' Digest, Vol. 1.
 Laws of N. Carolina, from 1844-5, to 1859, inclusive, 8 Vols

NEW JERSEY.

Green's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
 Green's Law Reports, Vol. 3.
 Zabriskie's Reports, Vols. 2, 3, 4.
 Harrison's Reports, Vols. 3, 4.
 Dutcher's Reports, Vols. 1, 2.
 Stocton's Chancery, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
 Spencer's Reports, Vol. 1.
 Halstead's Chancery, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Revised Statutes, 1847, Vol. 1.

Nixon's Digest of Laws, Vol. 1.
 Compilation of Laws, 1833, Vol. 2.
 Acts from 1851 to 1859.
 Beasley's Reports, 1 Vol., 1860.

• OHIO.

State Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.
 Ohio Reports, Vols. 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
 Index to the Laws, Vol. 1.
 Revised Statutes, 1841, 1 Vol.
 Acts from 1831 to 1858, in 20 Vols.

● ENGLISH REPORTS.

East Reports, Vols. 12, 16.
 Exchequer Reports, 33 Vols.
 English Common Law Reports, 25 Vols.
 Ecclesiastical Reports, Vol. 1.

MICHIGAN.

Douglass' Reports, Vols. 1, 2.
 Michigan Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.
 Walker's Chancery Reports, Vol. 1.
 Acts of 1837 up to 1859, in 23 Vols.

VIRGINIA.

Gratton's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
 Henning's Statutes at Large, Vols. 1 to 13.
 Acts from 1842 to 1858, in 13 Vols.
 Board of Public Works.

TEXAS.

Texas Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
 Texas Digest, Vol. 1.
 Oldham & White's Digest of Laws, Vol. 1.
 Acts of 1846 to 1858.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
 Revised Statutes, 1844.
 Revised Statutes, 1857.
 Supplement to do., 3 Vols.
 Acts from 1852 to 1859.
 Index to Acts & Resolutions from 1758 to 1850.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin Reports, Vols. 1, 6, 7, 9.
 Chandler's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Laws, 5 Vols., with Journal of Convention.
 Acts 1853, 1 Vol.
 Acts from 1853 to 1857.
 Revised Statutes, in 3 Vols.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota Reports, Vol. 1.
 Revised Statutes, 1851.
 Statutes of Minnesota, 1849—'58.

IOWA.

Morris' Reports, Vol. 1.
 Green's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Iowa Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
 Code of Iowa, 1851.
 Revised Statutes, 1860.
 Acts from 1851 to 1858.

KANSAS.

Statutes, Vol. 1.
 Acts from 1857 to 1858.

NEBRASKA.

Laws of 1858.

CHICKASAWS.

Constitution, Laws and Treaties, Vol. 1.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James' Reports, Vol. 1.
 American State Papers, 42 Vols.
 Congressional Globe, 7 Vols.
 Appendix to same, 3 Vols.
 American Archives, 3 Vols.
 United States Statutes at Large, 1 Vol.
 Digest of Revenue Laws, Vol. 1.
 Commercial Regulations, Vol. 1.
 Public Lands, Laws, Instructions and Opinions, 1 Vol.
 Senate Documents, 2 Vols., 1854-'5, 1854-'5.

UNITED STATES' REPORTS.

Supreme Court Reports, Howards, Vol. 2.

Peters', Vol. 16.
 Crabb's District Court, Vol. 1.
 Senate United States Documents, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
 Executive Documents, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
 Laws United States Statutes at Large, Vols. 4, (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

NEW YORK.

Barbour's Reports, 24 Vols.
 New York Reports, 5 Vols.
 Hill's Reports, Vols. 2, 6.
 Parker's Criminal Reports, Vol. 1.
 Comstock's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 4.
 Kernan's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
 Selden's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.
 Deniv's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
 Index to Documents, Vol. 1.
 Acts from 1848 to 1859.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Metcalf's Reports, Vols. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
 Cushing's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 11, 12.
 Gray's Reports, Vols. 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13.
 Revised Statutes, 1860.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut Reports, Vols. 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28.
 Revised Statutes, 1849.
 Compilation of Statutes, 1854.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13,
 14, 19, 20, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39.
 Foster's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
 Gilchrist's Digest of Reports, Vol. 1.
 Bell's Digest of Reports, Vol. 1.

MAINE.

Maine Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41,
 42, 43, 44, 45.
 Fairfield's Reports, Vols. 1, 2, 3.
 Virgin's Digest of Reports, Vol. 1.
 Revised Statutes, 1840, Vol. 1.
 Revised Statutes, 1857, Vols. 1, 2.

VERMONT.

Vermont Reports, Vols. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30.
 Washburn's Digest of Reports, Vol. 1.
 Revised Statutes, 1850, 1 Vol.

DELAWARE.

Revised Statutes, 1829, 2 copies.
 Acts 1859, 3 copies.

Which was read.

The rule being waived, Mr. Arendell, from the committee to contract for the printing for the House, made the following report:

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 18th, 1863.

To W. H. ARENDELL, ESQ.,

Chairman House Committee on Printing:

SIR: We propose to print the House proceedings at the following rates:

For all miscellaneous printing, such as daily slips, bills, reports, &c., 1½ cent per hundred words, counting 100 copies.

For 200 copies of the journal, \$3.00 per page.

DYKE & CARLISLE.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the above, being fully satisfied, under the circumstances, it is the best that can be done.

WM. H. ARENDELL, Chairman
 JOS. JOHN WILLIAMS,
 THOMAS Y. HENRY.

Which was read and concurred in.

The rule being waived, Mr. Jackson moved that 100 copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the House;

Which was agreed to.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Garrie, the House took a recess until five minutes before 12, m.

FIVE MINUTES BEFORE 12 O'CLOCK, M.

The House resumed its session—a quorum present.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. Hampton, Garrie and Greeley were appointed to inform the Senate that the House was now ready to go into the election of Senator and Secretary of State.

The committee retired and in a short time returned and reported that they had performed their duty and were discharged.

The hour having arrived to go into the election of a Confederate States Senator and a Secretary of State, the Senators entered the Hall.

The President, by invitation of the Speaker, took the Chair.

The President announced nominations for Senator in order.

Mr. Wynn nominated Hon. James M. Baker ;

The vote was :

For BAKER—Senate 14. House—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Williams and Wynn—36. Total—50.

BLANK—Senate 2.

Mr. Baker, having received the requisite constitutional majority, was declared elected.

The President announced nominations for Secretary of State in order.

Mr. Hogue nominated B. F. Allen.

Mr. Russell of Jefferson, nominated Wm. Scott.

The vote was :

For ALLEN—Senate 13. House—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Jackson, Lee, Mettauer, Mizell, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Williams and Wynn—30. Total—43.

For SCOTT—Senate 3. House—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Blackburn, Hampton, McGehee and Newbern—6. Total—9.

Mr. Allen, having received the requisite constitutional majority, was declared elected Secretary of State.

The object of the joint assembly having been accomplished, on motion, the joint assembly adjourned, and the Senators returned to their chamber.

Mr. Hampton moved that the vote concurring in the report of the Joint Committee to draft rules for the government of the two Houses of the General Assembly be reconsidered ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Williams moved that so much of the resolution appended to said report as refers to the West room be stricken out ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Hampton moved that a committee of three be appointed

to wait upon the Senate and inform that body of the action of the House on said resolution ;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs: Hampton, Baltzell and Wynn appointed said committee.

The committee retired and in a short time returned and reported that they had performed their duty and were discharged.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to notify the House that the Senate had refused to adopt the resolution appended to the report of the Joint Committee appointed to draft rules for the government of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, '10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, November 19th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the journal approved.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees :

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Judiciary:

Messrs. BALTZELL,
AVERY,
BRADFORD,
ROSS,
PITTMAN,

On Internal Improvements:

Messrs. AVERY,
JONES,
PITTMAN,
HENRY,
LEE.

Finance and Public Accounts: Propositions and Grievances:

Messrs. PRICE of Columbia,
SCOTT,
LESLIE,
TIFT,
SESSIONS.

Messrs. HANNAH,
POLHILL,
GEE,
MIZELL,
ATKINS.

On Confederate Relations:

Messrs. WYNN,
ROSS,
HEWETT,
DUVAL,
JONES.

On Indian Affairs:

Messrs. DISHONG,
NEWBERN,
OVERSTREET,
GREELEY,
ANDREU.

On Corporations:

Messrs. PRICE of Alachua,
 ANDREU,
 NIXON,
 BALTZELL,
 JACKSON.

On Claims:

Messrs. HAMPTON,
 HANNAH,
 GREELEY,
 FOY,
 JACKSON.

On Elections:

Messrs. GARNIE,
 BRADFORD,
 AMOS,
 WILLIAMS,
 SESSIONS.

On Militia:

Messrs. JONES,
 GREELEY,
 THOMAS,
 WILLIAMS,
 ARENDELL.

On Commerce and Navigation:

Messrs. ANDREU,
 ARENDELL,
 DISHONG,
 HENDRY,
 JACKSON.

On Schools and Colleges:

Messrs. CAMPBELL,
 SMITH,
 CROMARTIE,
 ATKINS,
 SEWARD.

On Taxation and Revenue:

Messrs. GREELEY,
 HAMPTON,
 GEE,
 METTAUER,
 NEWBURN.

On Engrossed Bills:

Messrs. PITTMAN,
 RICHARDSON,
 DUVAL,
 ATKINS,
 THOMAS.

On Agriculture:

Messrs. HENRY,
 WILLIAMS,
 FOY,
 RICHARDSON,
 HIGGINBOTHAM.

On Enrolled Bills:

Messrs. McGEHEE,
 BLACKBURN,
 MIZELL,
 LEE,
 LESLIE.

On State of the Commonwealth:

Messrs. ROSS,
 CROMARTIE,
 BALTZELL,
 HIGGINBOTHAM,
 HEWETT.

On Public Lands:

Messrs. SCOTT,
 GARNIE,
 HAMPTON,
 AVERY,
 PITTMAN.

On motion of Mr. Avery, 80 copies of the Standing Committees were ordered to be printed for the use of the House and Senate.

The Speaker asked leave of absence until Tuesday next, in consequence of the illness of his family ;

Which was granted.

Mr. Garnie moved that Mr. Williams act as Speaker pro. tem. during the Speaker's absence ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Hampton moved that Mr. Wynn, of Jackson county, be added to the Joint Committee appointed for the purpose of drawing a bill for the support of families of soldiers, and others ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Hampton moved that Wm. M. McIntosh, Enrolling Clerk, be excused from his duty until Monday next, in consequence of the ill health of his family ;

Which was agreed to.

Pursuant to previous notice, the following bills were introduced and placed among the orders of the day :

By Mr. Avery :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of certain persons therein named.

By Mr. Greeley :

A bill to be entitled an act to change the place of holding Courts in Putnam county ; and

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of R. E. Seyle.

Notice was given of intention to introduce the following bill at some future day :

By Mr. Overstreet :

A bill to be entitled an act for the purpose of creating precincts in Brevard county.

By Mr. Pittman :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the sixth section of an act entitled an act to change the mode of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors in this State.

By Mr. Hendry :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James W. Johnson of Taylor county ; and,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county.

Mr. Greeley presented a petition from R. E. Seyle,

Which was read.

Mr. Jackson offered preamble and resolutions of thanks to Gen. Wm. Bailey and Dr. Henry Bacon ;

Which were read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The following communication was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 18, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following resolution,
viz:

Resolution of thanks to our soldiers.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,

Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the resolution placed among the orders of the day.

The committee, to whom was referred a petition in reference to an election in Hernando county, made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred a petition in reference to an election in Hernando county, beg leave to

REPORT,

That they have had the said petition under advisement. The fact that the Hon. Cyprian T. Jenkins is a prisoner of war, and therefore involuntarily absent, does not create a vacancy. While the estimable character of Frederick Lykes bids fair to render him an important member of this House, your committee are constrained to declare that Cyprian T. Jenkins is entitled to the seat.

WM. B. ROSS, Chairman.

Which was read and concurred in.

The committee on Engrossed Bills made the following report:

The committee on Engrossed Bills, to whom was referred the following bill, report that they have examined the same and find it correctly engrossed:

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of cattle owners in the counties of Levy, Lafayette, Taylor, Alachua and Wakulla.

F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was received and read, and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate joint resolution in relation to adjournment,

Was read the second time and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivation in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the present war,

Was read the second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Jackson, Cromartie, Hampton and Greeley.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act for the protection of cattle owners in the counties of Levy, Lafayette, Taylor, Alachua and Wakulla,

Was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Garnie, the rule was waived, and Duval county added.

The bill was then put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Williams and Wynn—40.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed.

Mr. Jackson moved to amend the title of the bill by adding the county of Duval;

Which was agreed to.

Ordered that the passage of the bill be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the salaries of the public officers of this State,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Taxation and Revenue.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State, a suitable flag or ensign, also a flag for the use of the Capitol,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Militia.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the place of holding Courts in Putnam county,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of certain persons therein named,

Was read the first time, rules waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the committee on claims.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of R. E. Legle,

Was read the first time, rules waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee Public Lands.

Senate resolution of thanks to our soldiers,

Was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The orders of the day being exhausted, Mr. Duval moved to take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m. ;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Williams moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning,

Which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 9½ o'clock.

FRIDAY, November 20th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.
Mr. Williams in the Chair.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the journal approved.

The rule being waived, the following bills were introduced without previous notice, and placed among the orders of the day:

By Mr. Polhill:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend ordinance No. 53 of the Convention, in relation to soldiers voting.

By Mr. Arendell:

A bill to be entitled an act requiring sheriffs to give additional security in certain cases.

By Mr. McGehee:

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of stock in the counties of Lafayette and Taylor.

Notice was given of intention to introduce the following bills at some future day:

By Mr. Sessions:

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line dividing Suwannee and Columbia county.

By Mr. Price:

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage the raising of stock in this State.

Mr. Gee moved that leave of absence be granted Mr. Henry until Monday next;

Which was granted.

Mr. Scott moved that leave of absence be granted to Mr. Cromartie until Monday, 10 o'clock;

Which was granted.

Mr. Greeley asked leave to withdraw a bill introduced by him on yesterday, for the relief of R. E. Seyle;

Which was granted.

Mr. Newbern gave notice that he would on some future day introduce the following bill :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Bradford county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Jones moved, that his colleague, Mr. W. H. Arendell, be excused from further attendance on the House from to-day and during next week ;

Which was granted.

Pursuant to previous notice, the following bills were introduced and placed among the orders of the day :

By Mr. Hendry :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county ; and

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James W. Johnson of Taylor county.

By Mr. Nixon :

A bill to be entitled an to prevent the distilling of spirituous liquors in this State.

Mr. Sessions offered a resolution asking the Governor not to license any more distilleries until further action by the Legislature ;

Which was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. Avery offered resolutions relating to the appointment of an agent for soldiers' families in the counties of Santa Rosa and Escambia ;

Which were read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. Avery presented a petition from sundry citizens of Escambia county ;

Which was read.

The Committee on Taxation and Revenue made the following report :

The committee, to whom was referred the bill relative to fixing the salaries of State officers, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully recommend that the bill be laid on the table.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. GREELEY, Chairman.

Which was received and read and bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Public Lands, made the following report :

The committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of R. E. Seyle, beg leave to

REPORT,

That they have had the same under consideration, and ask that the enclosed bill be substituted for the original, and recommend its passage.

N. T. SCOTT, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Jones, from a select committee, made the following report :

Your committee, who have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the continuance of the present war, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to

REPORT,

That they have drawn a new bill setting forth the main points of the original with some amendments, with an additional clause, which they offer as a substitute for the original and recommend its passage.

J. Y. JONES, Chairman,
JNO. F. JACKSON,
A. Y. HAMPTON,
A. CROMARTIE,
J. C. GREELEY.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

The rules being waived, Mr. Hampton moved that a sufficient number of the printed copies of the Governor's message, which are now printed for the House, be sent to the Senate ;

Which was agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the place of holding Courts in Putnam county,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivation, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the present war,

Was read the second time and the bill presented by the Committee substituted in lieu of the original bill.

The substitute was then read.

Mr. McGehee moved to amend by inserting, as an additional section, that no planter in this State shall be permitted to plant more tobacco than a sufficiency for the use of himself and family for one year ;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Ross moved to amend by allowing one acre to be planted in tobacco ;

Which was lost.

Mr. Greeley moved to recommit the bill to the Committee.

Which was agreed to.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of R. E. Seyle,

Was read the second time, and the bill presented by the Committee, to-wit: a bill to be entitled an act to legalize entries of public lands made after the secession of Florida, and requiring the Receivers to account for the monies received therefor, substituted in lieu of the original bill ;

The bill was then read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for third reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend ordinance No. 53 of the Convention, in relation to soldiers voting,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward and Wynn —37.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of the stock of citizens in the counties of Lafayette and Taylor,

Was read the first time, rule waived and read the second time by its title.

Mr. Jackson moved to amend by adding the county of Levy ;

Which was agreed to.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the salaries of the public officers of this State,

Was read the second time, and, on motion, laid on the table until Friday next.

A bill to be entitled an act requiring sheriffs to give additional security in certain cases,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act in regard to grand jurors,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Jas. W. Johnson, of Taylor county;

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the distilling of spirituous liquors in this State,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The rule being waived, the following bill was introduced pursuant to previous notice, viz:

By Mr. Pittman:

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of General William E. Anderson and others, approved Dec. 10th, 1862;

Which was placed among the orders of the day.

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of General William E. Anderson and others, approved Dec. 10th, 1862,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The following message was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 19th, 1863. }

HON. THOMAS J. EPPES:

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bills, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to allow the Judges of the Circuit Court of this State to appoint sheriffs in certain cases; also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to

protect the interests of stock owners in this State, approved December 13, 1862.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,

Sec'y of the Senate.

Which was read, and said bills placed among the orders of the day.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to allow the Judges of the Circuit Court of this State to appoint Sheriffs in certain cases,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to protect the interests of stock owners in this State, approved December 13, 1862,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The rule being waived, Mr. Ross introduced, pursuant to previous notice, the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Banks in this State to issue change bills;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Banks in this State to issue change bills,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Jackson, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session—a quorum present.

Mr. Williams in the Chair.

The rule being waived, Mr. Hampton moved that Mr. Floyd, Sergeant-at-Arms, be excused from his duties from Saturday, 12 o'clock, M., until Monday morning;

Which was granted.

The rule being waived, Mr. Scott moved that so much of the Governor's Message as refers to soldiers' families, be referred to the Special Joint Committee of both Houses;

That so much as relates to "cards, salt, distilleries, fisheries and hospitals," be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances;

That so much as relates to crops, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture;

That so much as relates to the blockade, be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation;

That so much as relates to the issue of Treasury Notes, be referred to the Committee on Finance and Public Accounts;

That so much as relates to public lands, be referred to the Committee on Public Lands;

That so much as relates to currency, be referred to the Committee on Taxation and Revenue;

That so much as relates to militia, be referred to the Committee on Militia;

Which was agreed to.

The following communication was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 20th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill and resolution, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians; and

A bill to be entitled an act to change the name of Levy county, in this State, to the name of Wauk county; also,

House resolution of thanks to Gen. Wm. Bailey and Dr. Henry Bacon, with amendments.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Sec'y of the Senate.

Which was read and the bills and resolution placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Jones from a select committee, made the following report:

Your Committee, to whom was recommitted a bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the continuance of the present war, have had the same under consideration, and recommend its passage, with the following amendments:

Insert after the fifth section—

Be it further enacted, That no owner or owners, or employers of slaves in this State, shall plant more than one-tenth of an acre of land in tobacco to the hand; and, any person so offending, shall

be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be subject to the penalties of the foregoing section of this act.

Very respectfully,

J. Y. JONES, Chairman.
JOHN F. JACKSON,
A. Y. HAMPTON,
A. CROMARTIE.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Garnie moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock;

Which was not agreed to.

The rule being waived, Mr. Hannah, from the Committee on Propositions and Greivances, made the following report:

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of J. W. Johnson, and a bill to be entitled an act for the protection of the Stock of Lafayette, Taylor and Levy counties, respectfully report, that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend their passage.

THOS. HANNAH, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

Resolution of thanks to Gen. Wm. Bailey and Dr. Henry Bacon,

Was read, and on motion, the Senate amendment concurred in.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate, and that the resolution as amended be enrolled.

Mr. Price of Columbia, moved that the House adjourn until 9 o'clock, to-morrow;

Which was not agreed to.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to change the name of Levy county, in this State, to the name of Ward county,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and on motion of Mr. Jackson, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Arendell, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, November 21st, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.
Mr. Williams in the Chair.

On motion the reading of the Journals of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

Mr. Avery moved that the clerk of the House be instructed to make out a list of the names of the members, stating the county which each member represents, a list of the counties not represented; also, a list of the Senators, stating the district they represent and the county or counties comprising the district, and, if any, what Senatorial district is at present unrepresented; also, that 80 copies be printed for the use of the House and Senate;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Ross moved that Mr. Hampton be excused from serving on the Committee on the unsettled accounts of Ex-Gov. Perry, and that S. R. Sessions be appointed in his place,

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Greeley moved that Judge Hampton be excused from further attendance on this House until Monday 3 o'clock p. m.;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Blackburn moved that Mr. Jones be excused from further attendance on this House until Monday;

Which was granted.

The rules being waived, Mr. Scott introduced without previous notice the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act to require purchasers of Public Lands to make payment therefor to the Treasurer;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Pursuant to previous notice, Mr. Sessions introduced the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act to change the county line dividing the counties of Columbia and Suwannee.

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Foy offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, the exportation of cotton, tobacco and other products from the Confederate States by private enterprise, and for private emolument, tends to depreciate the currency, to corrupt public morals, to lessen the production of food and otherwise to injure the cause for which we are fighting,

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened,
That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to inquire into the expediency of causing such legislation as will prevent all commercial intercourse with foreign countries not

recognizing us, except by and for the benefit of the Confederate or State Government.

Which were read and referred to the Committee on the State of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Dishong, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made the following report:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act to repeal an act relating to Indian Affairs, have had the same under consideration and recommend its passage.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS DISHONG, Chm'n.
W. C. NEWBERN,
J. C. GREELEY,
H. OVERSTREET.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Pittman from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Engrossed Bills to whom was referred the following bills, beg leave to report that they have examined the same and find them correctly engrossed.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the place of holding the Circuit Court for Putnam county; and

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize entries of public lands made after the secession of Florida, and requiring the Receivers to account for the monies received therefor.

F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Baltzell, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report:

The Judiciary Committee have instructed me to report favorably on the Senate bill entitled an act to allow the Judges of the Circuit Courts of this State to appoint Sheriffs in certain cases, with an amendment, after the words "Sheriffs in this State," in the 3rd line of the first section, to insert the words "and Coroner," and to request its passage.

Favorably on the act requiring Sheriffs to give additional security in certain cases.

Favorably on the act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State, with an amendment at the close of the 4th section, so as to strike out the words "after the passage of this act or after," and insert "after public notice in the newspapers," so as to read "shall be filed within sixty days after public notice in the newspapers of the judgment of confiscation.

Favorably as to the bill to increase the fees of the several officers of the several counties in the State.

Favorably on the bill entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, with an amendment in the first section, so as to insert after the words "said Railroad Company shall have power" "with the assent of the Stockholders in general meeting" to aid in the construction, &c.

Favorably on the bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola, with an amendment as to the second section after the words "authorized to perform," strike out the words "all the duties appertaining to said office as prescribed in the Charter of said City," and insert, "such duties appertaining to said office as may be required to protect the interests of the said City in this emergency," and to strike out the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th sections, of said bill.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS BALTZELL Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Banks in the State of Florida to issue change bills,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the present war,

Was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Baltzell, referred to the committee of the whole House on Tuesday next, and 80 copies ordered to be printed.

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of the stock of citizens in the counties of Lafayette, Taylor and Levy,

Was read the second time,

Mr. Overstreet moved to amend the bill by adding the counties of Orange and Brevard;

Which was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James W. Johnson of Taylor county,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the distilling of spirituous liquors in this State,

Was read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The rule being waived, Mr. Baltzell offered the following resolution :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requested to take early and immediate measures for the establishment of a Hospital in the West, so as to give suitable and adequate relief to our soldiers, and also to such of other States as may be in need of assistance ;

Which was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians,

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—37.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to change the place of holding the Circuit Court for Putnam county,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—36.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to legalize entries of public lands made after the secession of Florida, and requiring the Receivers to account for the monies received therefor.

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Mett-auer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—35.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the county line dividing the counties of Columbia and Suwannee,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act to require purchasers of public lands to make payment therefor to the Treasurer,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to allow the Judges of the Circuit Courts of this State to appoint Sheriffs in certain cases,

Was read the second time, and the amendment recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary adopted.

On motion, the rule was waived, and the bill read a third time by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—37.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act increasing the fees of county officers,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Pittman offered the following amendment :

Provided, in no case shall any of the above officers be entitled to the provisions of this act where he or they have been or are now exempted from conscription by reason of his or their election or appointment to said office, or where he or they have been discharged from the military service of the Confederate States by reason of his or their appointment or election to any of said offices ;

Which was adopted.

Mr. McGehee moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was agreed to.

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company,

Was read the second time and on motion of Mr. Baltzell laid on the table until Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the sixth section of an act to change the mode of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors in this State,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act requiring Sheriffs to give additional security in certain cases,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola,

Was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Baltzell, laid on the table until Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State,

Was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Baltzell, laid on the table until Monday next.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Polhill, the House adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, November 23d, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.
Mr. Williams in the Chair.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings was dispensed with and the journal approved.

The Speaker entered and took his seat.

Mr. Hannah moved that Judge Baltzell be added to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Duval moved that Mr. Seward be excused from further attendance on this House until to-morrow ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Baltzell moved that the Committee on Propositions and Grievances have power to send for witnesses ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Baltzell moved that the Governor be requested to furnish any additional information on the subject of Hospitals ;

Which was agreed to.

Pursuant to previous notice, Mr. Price of Alachua introduced the following bill :

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage the raising of stock in this State ;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Gee presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Gadsden county, held on Saturday, November 7th, 1863 ;

Which was read, and on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Baltzell offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund inform this House to whom payments have been made of \$20,581, \$105, \$3,220, \$9,000 and \$3,220 on account of the Pensacola & Georgia and Florida Railroads, and whether the persons receiving the same were holders or owners of such bonds. And whether the said Board holds the fund in their charge subject to pay interest on bonds when the principal, the companies for which it assumes to be security, are fully solvent and able to pay.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Pittman, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report :

The Committee on Engrossed Bills, to whom was referred the following bills report, that they have examined the same and find them correctly engrossed ;

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the sixth section of an act entitled an act to change the mode of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors in this State, approved February 8th, 1861 ;

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James W. Johnson of Taylor county ;

A bill to be entitled an act requiring Sheriffs to give additional security in certain cases ; also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of the stock of citizens in the counties of Lafayette, Taylor, Levy, Orange and Brevard.

F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bills placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Hannah, from the Committee on Claims, made the following report :

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county, and a bill to be entitled an act to extend the provisions of an act for the relief of General Wm. E. Anderson and others, approved Dec. 10th, 1862, respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend their passage.

THOS. HANNAH, Chairman pro tem.

Which was read and the accompanying bills placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on Corporations, made the following report :

Your Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Banks in the State of Florida to issue change bills, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend its passage.

J. W. PRICE, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

The following message was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 21st, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : The Senate has this day passed the following bill and resolution, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to forfeited bonds of criminals ; and

House resolution asking the Governor not to license any more distilleries until the further action of the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the Senate bill placed among the orders of the day and the House resolution ordered to be enrolled.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the county line dividing the counties of Columbia and Suwannee,

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Gee, Greeley, Hammah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—38.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State,

Was read the second time, and, on motion, the amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee, adopted.

Said bill was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended, for a third reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company,

Was read the second time, and, on motion, the amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee, adopted.

Said bill was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended, for a third reading on to-morrow.

The rule being waived, Mr. Greeley introduced, without previous notice, the following bill, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to raise the salary of the State Treasurer;

Which was placed among the orders of the day.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Pensacola,

Was read the second time, and, on motion, the first amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee, adopted.

Pending the adoption of the second amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Avery offered the following:

That the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th sections be separated from the bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola and be presented in a separate bill.

The Speaker decided the motion to be out of order, it being contrary to Parliamentary usage.

Mr. Avery appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Upon putting the question "shall the decision of the Chair be sustained," the vote was in the affirmative.

The second amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee was then adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed, as amended, for a third reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Banks of this State to issue exchange bills,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of Gen. Wm. E. Anderson and others, approved December 10, 1863,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act for the protection of the stock of citizens in the counties of Lafayette, Taylor, Levy, Orange and Brevard,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—39.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to amend the sixth section of an act entitled an act to change the mode of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors in this State, approved February 8, 1861,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—38.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act requiring Sheriffs to give additional security in certain cases,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Scott, Sessions, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—37.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James W. Johnson, of Taylor county,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—38.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act to raise the salary of the State Treasurer,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to forfeited bonds of criminals,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The following communication was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
Tallahassee, November 23d, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : The Senate has this day refused to concur in the House amendment to Senate bill to allow the Judges of the Circuit Courts of this State to appoint Sheriffs in certain cases.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read, and on motion, the House refused to recede from its amendment.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage the raising of stock in this State,

Was read the first time, and on motion, laid on the table.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 23rd, 1863. }

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and
House of Representatives :*

I have no reason to believe that any appeal has ever been made to the authorities or citizens of the State, to supply or aid in supplying subsistence to the armies in the Confederate service, or to sustain the Confederate Government by taxation or otherwise, that has not been promptly responded to. In proportion to her population, resources and means of transportation, no State has afforded a greater number of gallant men in military service; more grain, beef, syrup, sugar, wool, leather, &c., to maintain the Government, than has Florida; nor has any restraint by State authority been placed on the trade or exchange of commodities for the accommodation of citizens of other States. It is not claimed that Florida has done more than her duty to the Government and to her sister States, but she has performed that duty cheerfully, and with the noble spirit which should animate a brave and christian people. It is possible, that in some few instances, individuals may not have heeded the calls made upon them—calls made by those whom they did not believe authorized to purchase provisions for the Government—and for this there has been much reason. The press of this and other States, for the protection of credulous and worthy citizens, have made known the most shameless frauds, practiced by impostors, claiming to be officers or agents in Confederate service.

Now and then it has happened that gentlemen in the Confederate service, as officers, (and worthily so) have exceeded their authority, from a misapprehension of the orders of superior officers; and now and then it has occurred, that general orders have been issued which were not consistent with or justified by any act of Congress, and which orders having been enforced, proved to be unjust and oppressive.

It affords me much pleasure, however, to inform your honorable body, that the President of the Confederate States and the distinguished gentlemen, the heads of the different Departments, who compose his Cabinet, have consistently acknowledged the right of the States, whenever their attention has been invited to interference with them; nevertheless, in a few instances, insurmountable obstacles have prevented a compliance with applications, the justice and propriety of which were not disputed. Nor has Florida any cause to complain of the distinguished officer who commands this Military Department—for none is entitled to more of her confidence and respect. But the multiplicity of important events of the war, pressing on each other with rapid succession, and endangering more important parts of the Confederacy, makes it necessary that Florida

should not exclusively depend upon the Confederate authorities for the civil, religious and political rights of her citizens, and that the State Government, whenever at all necessary, should be sufficient in itself to protect the rights of her citizens and shield them from oppression.

As the Executive of the State, I feel it my duty to invite your attention to matters of recent occurrence, which threaten to result disastrously to the welfare of the citizens and the peace and dignity of the State, if no preventive measures shall be promptly adopted and authority given, by suitable legislation, to prevent their recurrence.

Within the last few days, notices have been served upon many citizens of this and other counties of the State, of a like character or similar to the following, viz :

“ OFFICE DISTRICT COMMISSARY,
SECOND DISTRICT, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.,
November —, 1863. } ”

MR. G. D. CHAÏRES :

Sir : The head of beeves and pounds of bacon which you now have on hand is needed for the use of the armies of the Confederate States. For this purpose I will pay you at the rate of schedule price per —.

If this price is not satisfactory to you, compensation for the property will be made according to the act of Congress passed for the regulation of impressments ; and you are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, the Government requires you to hold said property subject to my order, and not to remove it until the business be concluded between us in terms of the law in such case made and provided.

This notice is intended to be applied to all bacon and beeves, any other article of subsistence required for the use of the army in your possession, giving marks, description of packages, and by whom owned, as in the event of your failure so to do, it will become my duty to make the forcible search and seizure authorized by law.

By order of Major A. B. Noyes, District Commissary.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

M. S. ELKIN,
Commissary Agent.”

Your attention is particularly called to the phraseology of these extraordinary and illegal notices. There is no legal authority to justify the issue and service of these extraordinary notices.— They are incompatible with the rights of the citizens and insulting to freemen who know their rights and have proved their loyalty to the Government established by them for the protection

of their rights. Could the ingenuity of man have framed an instrument more directly, absolutely and completely opposed to the plain, palpable and simple provisions of the 7th section of the act of Congress regulating impressments? The notice makes no exceptions, makes no reservations; *all* is to be held subject to the order of the military dictator, and on refusal, the party is to be subjected to a "forceable search and seizure," authorized by no law, justified by no necessity, and which should be resisted at every and any sacrifice—even that of life itself.

The 7th section of the act of Congress regulating impressments is in these words, viz: "The property necessary for the support of the owner and his family, and to carry on his ordinary agricultural and mechanical business, to be ascertained by the appraisers, to be appointed as provided in the first section of this act, under oath, shall not be taken or impressed for the public use; and when the impressing officer and the owner cannot agree as to the quantity of property necessary, as aforesaid, then the decision of the said appraisers shall be binding on the officer and all other persons." Can anything be plainer? Can language be more simple, more explicit? "The property necessary for the support of the owner and his family," &c., &c., "shall not be taken or impressed for the public use," says the act of Congress. "All bacon and beeves, any other article of subsistence required for the use of the army in your possession," says the notice.

In the Quincy Dispatch of the 21st instant, the following appears:

"CIRCULAR."

HEAD-QUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT WEST FLORIDA,
QUINCY, Nov. 20, 1863. }

Commanders of posts are hereby instructed to give all the aid in their power to the Commissaries and their agents throughout this District in the impressment of subsistence stores. They will grant such details as may be required by the Commissaries or their agents in the procuring of subsistence, and will furnish a guard, whenever necessary, to protect any subsistence stores which may be seized for use of the Government. They will instruct their commands accordingly.

By command of

Brig. Gen. GARDNER.

S. S. CARLISLE, A. A. A. G.

Is there any law which authorizes an officer in the Commissary Department to employ a civil officer of the State, or to use a private citizen, in making impressments?—or is there any good

reason why a citizen, liable to conscription, who would be willing to be such an agent, should not be mustered into the military service of the Confederate States and placed in the ranks with a musket at his shoulder? Why should any citizen be clothed with military authority which would enable him to intrude himself into the sacred precincts of the family circle, and when reproved or repulsed for his intrusion, then, with an armed force at his back, to return and make unlawful searches and seizures?

Is there any act of Congress which can justify such extraordinary measures? Has Congress the constitutional right to authorize such proceedings? If nay, is it then to be considered as a right incidental to the military power of a Government, designed for the protection of civil liberty by the guarantees of a Constitution regarded as a compact between free, sovereign and independent States?

Congress cannot rightfully exercise any power not granted by the Constitution; nor should any Department of the Government be permitted to do so, without respectful complaint and, if need be, determined resistance. The Constitution should be respected and uncompromisingly maintained as the ark of our political and the Palladium of our religious, civil and personal liberties.

It is painful to me to believe, and to express the opinion, that there exists a necessity for the interposition of State authority to protect the rights, lives and liberty of the citizens against the military orders of Confederate officers for whom personally I entertain the kindest feelings and utmost respect. But I would be recreant to the high trust confided to me by the citizens of Florida, if I were to hesitate a moment in the defence of their rights, when I believe them in jeopardy.

Where is the propriety of any legislation on the part of your honorable body to provide for the support of the families of your brave fellow-citizens, who, while in arms to defend your rights, have entrusted their wives, children and aged mothers to the care and protection of the authorities of the State, and of you, their fellow-citizens, if you shall permit an order to be enforced which deprives them of the only means of support, when by suitable legislation, it may and should be prevented? If the order shall be enforced upon the notices given, how can the families of the soldiers—how can unfortunate citizens driven from their homes and dependent upon your hospitality—how can citizens not engaged in agricultural pursuits or in military service—be saved from starvation? Shall the planters of Florida “crook the pregnant hinges of the knee” to the military authorities for the humble privilege of saving, by the fruits of their own industry, the families of the soldiers and their unfortunate fellow-citizens from starvation?

May God forbid that any citizen of Florida who commands the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens should be so lost to the genial influences of patriotism and christianity as ever to hesitate a moment to offer his last cent, and with it, if need be, his life, to sustain the Confederate authorities in appropriate efforts to supply the wants of the noble armies now struggling to achieve *the independence of the Confederate States, and thus, by the only means, save the people from subjugation, utter ruin and final disgrace*, or hesitate a moment to divide his last grain of corn or ounce of meat with the soldiers' family or any patriotic citizen driven penniless from home by the enemy! And may He, also, in the exercise of infinite mercy, forbid that any citizen of Florida should ever be so base and cowardly as to yield willingly to any Government, or to any usurpation of power, the means of depriving him *vi et armis* of the most sacred rights guaranteed by the Constitution and intrusted to worthy descendants of the "sires of the American revolution," rather than to meet death without fear in their vindication.

I have unlimited confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Confederate Government, when justly administered; but, at the same time, can only be sensible of its appropriate influence in the maintenance of the sovereignty of the States. Better that Florida should be a waste of flowers, enriched with the blood of her brave citizens, than to be inhabited by them as slaves or willing to be slaves.

I recommend to your honorable body to enact promptly a law which will protect the rights of the citizens and punish severely any person who may illegally interfere with them.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida.

Which was read, and on motion, referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. McGehee, Bradford and Ross, to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, as a Joint Select Committee, and 200 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Ross moved that the joint resolution, passed by both Houses of the General Assembly, be rescinded so far as relates to the adjournment of the General Assembly on Monday next; Which was lost.

Mr. Duval asked to be excused from attendance on the House for three days, in consequence of illness in his family;

Which was granted.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Lee, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o' clock.

TUESDAY, November 24th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present. The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the journal approved.

On motion of Mr. Seward, Mr. Lee was excused from attendance on the House to-day.

Pursuant to previous notice, Mr. Sessions introduced the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act to levy a tax in kind for the relief of soldiers' families and wounded and disabled soldiers of this State;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Polhill gave notice that he would on some future day ask leave to introduce the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal the law relative to the assessment of taxes.

Mr. Baltzell offered the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That to supply the soldiers in the field and our armies now engaged in the most desperate strife at a most critical period of the struggle, is the highest and most imperative duty, both of the Confederate and State Governments, and of every loyal citizen; that all should contribute in this emergency by voluntary contribution, or by a warm, earnest and cordial support of the laws made to that end, that the cause of our country may not be imperilled for want of such support.

2nd. Resolved, That it is more particularly the duty of those having large means and property, left at home for this very purpose, and who have a superfluity on hand, not to hold back, but to come forth in a commendable spirit, that the confidence reposed in them be not abused; and that they do not sell for speculation for their own enrichment, but contribute a part to their country, that all that is dear to them, their lives, liberty and property, may be saved from the grasp of an insolent tyrant; that any failure in this respect may expect neither sympathy, countenance nor support from this Legislature, but, on the contrary, the severest condemnation and censure, and may make themselves responsible for their country's ruin.

3rd. Resolved, That every law is liable to abuse, and whilst every violation of it for improper purposes should meet with prompt resistance and exposure, yet that this by no means establishes the impropriety of the law which contemplates no such result, and is not rightly amenable for such abuse. That in this

instance, as well as all others of asserted improper action by the Confederate authorities, the proper corrective is by application and remonstrance to the heads of that government under which they hold their office.

4th. *Resolved*, That we have the most entire confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the venerated Chief Magistrate JEFFERSON DAVIS, and entertain the fullest conviction that with proper representations and exposure of the alleged misconduct complained of, the appropriate remedy will be cheerfully and satisfactorily applied.

5th. *Resolved*, That we deprecate all and every action, however well meant, on the part of the State officers, calculated to embarrass the Confederate Government in its proper functions, and that the Legislature pledge themselves to the support, not only of this, but of other laws within the rightful province of the Confederate Congress.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Committee charged with the Governor's Message on this subject, on yesterday, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Which were received and read and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Hampton, from the Committee on Claims, made the following report :

Your committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of certain persons therein named, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, that they find the claims just, so far as appears before them, and suggest that the accompanying bill be substituted for the original bill, and recommend its passage.

A. Y. HAMPTON, Chm'n.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

The Clerk submitted the following statement, called for under motion of Mr. Avery on Saturday last :

List of Counties and Senatorial Districts, with the names of the Senators and Members representing each, made and printed by order of the House.

SENATORS.

1st District.—Escambia county, James Abercrombie.

2nd. Santa Rosa, E. C. Cater.

3rd. Walton, J. D. Clary.

4th. Washington and Holmes, William Jones.

5th. Franklin and Calhoun, D. P. Holland.

- 6th. Jackson, Jesse Norwood.
- 7th. Gadsden and Liberty, A. K. Allison, not present.
- 8th. Leon, D. P. Hogue.
- 9th. Wakulla, J. P. Carter.
- 10th. Jefferson, J. S. Russell.
- 11th. Madison, Taylor and Lafayette, E. J. Vann.
- 12th. Hamilton, J. B. Smith.
- 13th. Columbia, Bradford, Baker and Suwannee, J. L. King
- 14th. Alachua, J. M. Arnow.
- 15th. Nassau, J. G. Cooper.
- 16th. Duval and Clay, Edward Hopkins.
- 17th. St. Johns and Putnam, T. T. Russell.
- 18th. Marion, J. Scott.
- 19th. Orange, Volusia and Brevard, W. C. Roper.
- 20th. Hernando, Hillsborough, Polk, Sumter and Manatee,
J. M. Taylor.
- 21st. Monroe and Dade, J. P. Baldwin, not present.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- Escambia county, O. M. Avery.
- Santa Rosa, James M. Amos.
- Jackson, Felix Leslie, F. R. Pittman and W. B. Wynn.
- Franklin, T. J. Eppes.
- Holmes, Moses Hewett.
- Walton, J. L. Campbell.
- Washington, T. Hannah.
- Calhoun, J. P. Atkins, not present.
- Liberty, T. D. Nixon.
- Gadsden, T. Y. Henry, W. H. Gee and N. T. Scott.
- Leon, Thos. Baltzell, R. H. Bradford, Alex. Cromartie and Jo-
seph Jno. Williams.
- Wakulla, E. M. Mettauer.
- Jefferson, W. H. Arendell, J. Y. Jones and G. W. Blackburn.
- Madison, A. Y. Hampton.
- Lafayette, T. J. McGehee.
- Taylor, Neil Hendry.
- Suwannee, S. R. Sessions.
- Hamilton, A. J. Polhill.
- Columbia, Joseph Price and W. B. Ross.
- Nassau, T. J. W. Higginbotham.
- Duval, I. V. Garnie.
- St. Johns, L. Andreu, not present.
- Putnam, J. C. Greeley.
- Alachua, J. W. Price.
- Marion, J. N. Foy and R. T. H. Thomas.

Levy, John F. Jackson.
 Hernando, C. T. Jenkins, not present.
 Hillsborough, Lewis Dishong.
 Sumter, J. A. Lee.
 Volusia, A. Richardson.
 Brevard, Henry Overstreet.
 Orange, David Mizell.
 Manatee, W. T. Duval.
 Polk, H. J. Seward.
 Monroe, Asa Tift, not present.
 Dade, not represented.
 Clay, John G. Smith.
 Bradford and Baker, W. C. Newbern.

Mr. Pittman, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report :

The committee on Engrossed Bills, to whom was referred the following bills, report that they have examined the same and find them correctly engrossed :

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola ;

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company ;

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county ;

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Banks in this State to issue change bills ;

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of General William E. Anderson and others, approved Dec. 10th, 1862 ; and

A bill to be entitled an act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State.

F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was received and read, and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Avery, from the Joint and Select Committee, appointed to report a bill providing for the ample support and maintenance of families of soldiers who require assistance, &c., made the following report :

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Florida :*

The undersigned, majority of the Joint and Select Committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives to report a bill providing for the ample support and maintenance of families of soldiers who require assistance, and those who died in

battle, or who have died from disease, or who by wounds or disease are incapable of rendering military service, and that said bill provide for all indigent persons in this State, beg leave to

REPORT:

That after much labor and careful investigation of the whole subject referred to them, they have prepared the bill annexed herewith; that they find that to guard the Treasury from furnishing aid to persons not contemplated by law, and to furnish the required assistance to those whom the law should provide for, that the bill prepared by them is absolutely necessary. The principle upon which it is drafted is, that all property should furnish the necessary aid; that law is required not to reach him who will voluntarily give, but the avaricious, the pernicious, the extortioner, the disaffected, the blockade and the estates in law and equity.

They annex to this report the amount of relief furnished to the several counties and the number of persons levied in each county by the law passed at the last session. This will exhibit the necessity of a change acquired and the recommendation of the Governor in his message. Your Committee have sent the bill prepared by them to the Senate, from whence the resolution emanated, and they recommend its passage. They return the bills on this subject referred to them, and recommend that they do not pass.—Your committee see no necessity for the passage of a special bill for Leon county, as the committee bill provides the same principle contained in the bill for Leon county.

Your committee recommend that 80 copies of said bill and annexed statement or report be printed for the use of the General Assembly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. P. HOLLAND,
Chairman Senate Committee.
THOS. J. RUSSELL.
O. M. AVERY,
Chairman House Committee.
WM. B. ROSS,
A. Y. HAMPTON.

Which was read.

Mr. Pittman, from the Joint and Select Committee on books and accounts of the Comptroller and Treasurer, under resolution of last session of the General Assembly, made the following report:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Florida:*

The Joint Committee appointed by the presiding officers of

the Senate and House of Representatives of the last General Assembly of the State of Florida, under resolution of the same, approved December the 15th, 1862, providing for a Committee of three from each House, whose duty it should be to meet at the Capitol, on the first Monday in November inst., for the purpose of examining the books, accounts and other matters of the Comptroller's and Treasurer's office which, in their opinion, necessarily appertained to a proper understanding of such books and accounts, and making it the duty of said Committee to make a report of their examination to the present General Assembly, beg leave to

REPORT,

That they met in pursuance of the resolution under which they were appointed, and submit the following as the result of their investigation :

By reference to the resolution under which your Committee were appointed, it will readily appear that the resolution is comprehensive in the extreme, and, perhaps, in this respect, defective. There being no specific duties pointed out to your Committee by the resolution itself, they have been necessarily compelled to decide for themselves some course for their government in the *extent* of their labors, as it would perhaps require months to make a thorough examination of all the matters pertaining to those offices which might be necessary to a proper understanding of the same. Your Committee, however, have given such attention to the most important matters pertaining to these offices as the time allowed and the evidence before them would permit:

Your Committee have carefully examined the Comptroller's and Treasurer's books, and report the same carefully kept and supported by the proper vouchers. Your Committee further report, that in the investigation of the books and accounts belonging to those offices there appears to have been drawn out of those offices by Ex-Gov. M. S. Perry, while Governor of the State, from time to time, under various ordinances of the Convention and acts of the General Assembly, the following sums, to wit: From the Treasurer's office, Virginia and North Carolina bonds, forty-one thousand dollars; of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia bonds, forty-eight thousand dollars; of State bonds, fifty thousand dollars; treasury notes, eighteen thousand dollars; State Bank of Florida, ten thousand dollars; check on Charleston, ten thousand five hundred dollars; check on N. Y., two thousand dollars; from Gen'l Joseph E. Finegan, since paid by the State, five thousand one hundred and sixty-six 65-100 dollars, making,

in the aggregate, the sum of one hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-five cents.

From the Comptroller's office, ten five hundred dollar 6 per cent. stocks of Georgia, six one thousand dollar S. C. 6 per cent. stocks, one fourteen hundred and ninety-two and 48-100 dollars S. C. 6 per cent. stocks, thirty one thousand dollar S. C. 6 per cent stocks, thirty five hundred dollar Georgia 6 per cent. stocks, making, in the aggregate, the sum of fifty-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two and 45-100 dollars, and making the sum total from the two offices two hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and ten cents. Of these sums Gov. Perry has credits in the Treasurer's office amounting to twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars, bonds returned; and, in the Comptroller's office, he has vouchers which have been allowed by the Comptroller the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, making, in the aggregate, accounted for, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, leaving unsettled the sum of fifty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-five cents, which unsettled account has been referred to a Special Committee for settlement, who have reported upon the same.

Your Committee also report that they have examined the unsettled accounts of H. V. Snell, Q. M. G., and from the debits in the Comptroller's office, together with his own acknowledgements, he appears to have received from the State the sum of two hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifteen cents, while he presents vouchers amounting to the sum of two hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and ninety-three and 84-100 dollars, making an indebtedness in his favor against the State (after deducting two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-seven cents for an error which your Committee detected in the additions of his vouchers in favor of himself) of eight thousand two hundred and ninety-eight and 92-100 dollars.

Since, however, your Committee examined the debits and vouchers of Q. M. Snell, your Committee have learned from the vouchers of Ex-Gov. Perry that he has Q. M. Snell charged with four thousand dollars more than appears against him by the debits and acknowledgements in the Comptroller's office, which would leave an indebtedness on the part of the State to Q. M. Snell of the sum of four thousand two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-two cents.

The account of Q. M. Snell, however, are yet unsettled, and must remain so until a full settlement is had with Gov. Perry, at

least, of all the money transactions between him and Q. M. Snell.

Your Committee would further report, that there appears from an acknowledgement of John W. Pearson, special agent to settle claims against the State arising under the Indian difficulties of 1856, remaining since the year 1859 in his hands, belonging to the State, the sum of twenty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars. Your Committee are informed by the Comptroller, that he has called upon Mr. Pearson for a settlement, which he has never made.

Your Committee would also state, for your information, that among the vouchers of Q. M. Snell, which has been allowed by the Comptroller, there is one of eleven thousand four hundred dollars, paid to R. C. Williams, paymaster, which your Committee are informed R. C. Williams has never accounted for, either to Q. M. Snell or the Comptroller.

Your Committee further report, that they examined the accounts of Dr. John W. Eppes, former paymaster, and find that he has accounted for all monies received by him, excepting about five hundred dollars, for which he has vouchers, but which the Comptroller has refused to audit and allow in consequence of the same not being receipted by the parties from whom they were obtained.

Your Committee have thought it not improper, in this connection, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the careless and unguarded manner in which Tax-Assessors and Collectors in this State discharged the duties required of them by law, as well as the inadequacy of the laws upon that subject; and also the necessity of passing some law which will enable the Comptroller to compel more prompt action on the part of Solicitors when claims against any defaulting officer are placed in their hands.

The entire tax of Alachua county, for the year 1855, remains open, there being no report of the same ever having been assessed or collected; and in several of the counties there has been no report from the Tax-Assessor or Collector for two or three years; and this does not include counties which have been exempted from taxation by reason of their occupancy by the enemy.

In conclusion, your Committee herewith submit the following bills for your consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JESSE NORWOOD,
Chairman Senate Committee.
D. P. HOGUE,
JAMES G. COOPER.
F. R. PITTMAN,
Ch'n pro tem. House Committee.

Which was received and read.

The following message was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 23d, 1863. }

HON. THOMAS J. EPPES:

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend ordinance No. 53 of the Convention, in relation to soldiers voting.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Sec'y of the Senate.

Which was read and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 23, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for an additional issue of Treasury Notes.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 23rd, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill, viz:

Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing publication to be made out of the State of sales by administrators and executors in certain cases.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Sec'y of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 23rd, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : The Senate has this day passed the following bill and resolution, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act to change the place of holding Circuit Court for Putnam county ; and

House resolution relative to the appointment of agent for soldiers' families in the counties of Escambia and Santa Rosa.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bill and resolution ordered to be enrolled.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivation, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the present war,

Was read the second time, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of said bill—Mr. Baltzell in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, and, through their Chairman, reported the bill back to the House with amendments.

On motion, the report of the committee of the whole was received and the bill ordered to be engrossed as amended for a third reading on to-morrow.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House as a committee of conference on the House amendment to Senate bill to be entitled an act to allow the Judges of the Circuit Court of this State to appoint Sheriffs in certain cases.

A bill to be entitled an act to raise the salary of the State Treasurer,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Bradford offered the following amendment :

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Attorney General and clerk in the office of the Register of Public Lands shall receive three hundred dollars in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, and the private secretary of the Governor shall

receive four hundred dollars in addition to the compensation now allowed him by law.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Henry offered the following amendment:

And that the Solicitors of the several Circuits receive two hundred dollars in addition to their present salary;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Foy moved the indefinite postponement of the bill;

Which was not agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended, for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to forfeited bonds of criminals,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to be entitled an act providing for the payment of certain claims against the State,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State,

Was read the third time, and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Disbong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—41.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to authorize Banks in the State of Florida to issue change bills,

Was read the third time.

The rules being waived, Mr. Williams moved that the bill be placed back upon its second reading;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Williams then offered the following amendment:

Provided, That no Banks shall issue more than one dollar in such change bills for every five dollars they are authorized to issue under their respective charters;

Which was adopted.

The bill was then ordered to be re-engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of Gen. Wm. E. Anderson and others, approved December 10th, 1862.

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—39.

Nay—Mr. Jackson—1.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Smith, Thomas and Williams—35.

Nays—Messrs. Gee, Higginbotham and Seward—3.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith and Thomas—34.

Nays—Messrs. Foy, Gee, Henry and Higginbotham—4.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn,

Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—39.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act to levy a tax in kind for the relief of soldiers' families and wounded and disabled soldiers of this State,

Was read the first time and, on motion of Mr. Williams, passed over informally for the present.

Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing publication to be made out of the State of sales by administrators and executors in certain cases,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—40.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for an additional issue of Treasury Notes,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Comptroller to settle the accounts of Ex-Gov. M. S. Perry with the State,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The rule being waived, Mr. Wynn, from the Committee on Confederate relations, made the following report :

The Committee on Confederate Relations beg leave to report as follows :

WHEREAS, The principles of civil liberty transmitted to us by our fathers are of paramount importance to the people of this State, and are consecrated to us not only by our own experience of their dignity and worth, but by the approval of the

great and wise men who stand pre-eminent in the admiration and esteem of mankind; and that the continued inculcation of those precepts is highly important to us as the citizens of a sovereignty; therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That the civil authority is the supreme and paramount power in this State, to which the military authority is in all cases strictly and absolutely subordinate. That all laws, both civil or military, derive their just and only wise interpretation through the judicial tribunals of the State and Confederate Governments, each acting in their own prescribed spheres. That the General Assembly of this State, while deeply sensible of its obligations to the Confederate Government, recognize no power or authority supreme over it in the discharge of its lawful and recognized duties in the making of such laws as are necessary for the well being and protection of the people of the State of Florida. That this General Assembly, in the name of the people of Florida and of their sovereignty, expresses its profound disapproval and censure of all officers in the military service who are forgetful that the tenure of their authority is derived from the will of the people expressed through the forms of civil law, and will tolerate no assumption of arbitrary authority within her limits.

Signed.

WM. B. WYNN, Chairman,
WM. B. ROSS,
MOSES HEWETT,
JAS. Y. JONES.

Which was read and the accompanying preamble and resolution placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Wynn introduced, without previous notice, the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act relative to interest on judgments;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Hampton introduced a resolution relative to tax in kind;

Which was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act relative to interest on judgments,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Price, of Alachua, moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Jackson moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning, 9½ o'clock;

Which was not agreed to.

The rule being waived, Mr. Newbern introduced, without previous notice, the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act to organize a new Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Bradford and Baker, in this State;

Which was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the House took a recess until 3½ o'clock, P. M.

HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session—a quorum present.

The orders of the day were resumed.

The following communication was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 24th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day reconsidered, and passed with amendment, the following bill, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act for the protection of cattle owners in the counties of Levy, Lafayette, Taylor, Alachua, Wakulla and Duval.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read, and on motion, the Senate amendment concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 24th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following resolution:

Resolution in relation to Richard E. Frier, &c.

Very respectfully

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the resolution placed among the orders of the day.

Senate resolution in relation to Richard E. Frier,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The following communication was received from the State Treasurer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURY OFFICE, }
Tallahassee, Fla., November 24, 1863. }

HON. T. J. FPPES, *Speaker*:

SIR: I am requested by the Board of Trustees to furnish information relative to the payment of certain sums to railroads referred to in Mr. Baltzell's resolution of yesterday.

The items of \$20,381.75 and \$3,220 have been paid under the 11th section of the Internal Improvement law, which requires that the Railroad Companies shall pay to the Internal Improvement Fund fifty per cent. of their net earnings every six months, and that the Trustees shall apply the amounts to the payment of the interest of any bond issued by said Companies. It will be observed by my report that the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company paid in \$20,550.61 on her net earnings account at the time the payment of \$20,581.75 was made to her, for interest, and that the Florida Railroad Company paid \$3,197.65 at the time of the \$3,220 payment to her.

The items of \$105, \$9,000.25 and \$2,450 have been paid by action of the Board under the same general law requiring payment of interest upon the bonds of the several railroads, and the parties before the Board representing the bondholders have been Presidents and Treasurers of the Railroad Companies.

Respectfully,

C. H. AUSTIN,
Treas. Bd. Int. Imp. Fund.

Which was read.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Nov. 24th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I respectfully recommend the following nominations for the advice and consent of the General Assembly, viz:

Madison Post, Auctioneer for Hillsborough county.

William M. Duke, Auctioneer for Columbia county.

Samuel Conden, Auctioneer for Levy county.

Edward Bradford, Jr., Auctioneer for Leon county.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida.

Which was read and the nominations therein contained advised and consented to.

Also the following:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Tallahassee, November 24th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: Agreeably to a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, "that the Governor be requested to furnish to the House any additional information on the subject of Hospitals," I herewith submit copies of letters from the Rev. Wm. E. Hamilton, Col. Thos. T. Long and Dr. Thos. M. Palmer. Neither the Rev. Wm. E. Hamilton or Col. Thos. T. Long was a special agent to enquire into the necessity of establishing a hospital; but I submit their opinions on the subject as worthy of consideration.

Mr. Hamilton visited the army with supplies contributed by private citizens and as a mission of Christian charity, to administer to the wants of sick and wounded soldiers.

Col. Long, at the request of citizens in East Florida, made known by him, was appointed an agent to take supplies furnished by them to the soldiers in the several hospitals in Georgia, free of expense to the State; and was requested to confer with Messrs. McNaught & Ormond, at Atlanta, and ascertain where and upon what terms a suitable building and furniture could be obtained, and upon what terms, if it should be considered necessary, to establish a hospital.

The Hon. J. Wayles Baker was appointed a special agent, to enquire into the propriety and necessity of establishing a hospital, and also into the condition of soldiers from Florida, generally, in the Western army; and provided with money to supply the necessities of any soldier from the State who might need assistance.

The continued ill health of Judge Baker has prevented him from making a written report, but from conversations had by me with him on the subject, I entertain no doubt that his report will be entirely satisfactory on the subject. His report will, I presume, be prepared and submitted to your consideration in a few days, and I may be permitted to express the hope, that no final action will be had upon the subject by your honorable body until the report to be made by Judge Baker shall be submitted to your consideration.

No other State, if I am correctly informed, has a separate State Hospital—not even Georgia, with her wealth, and the war upon her borders. The sick and wounded soldiers from each State fighting in a common cause, have been the recipients of general hospitality, and it has been deemed by me prudent to consider, whether, under such circumstances, the establishment of a separate hospital for Florida troops, where they exclusively would enjoy the bountiful supplies forwarded from the State, would result in benefit even to the soldiers themselves and might not be a reproach to the State.

Very respectfully,
JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida.

Which was read and ordered to be spread upon the journal.

[For Hospital Letters see Appendix.]

Also the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Nov. 23, 1863. }

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Enclosed I transmit the report of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund relative to the Indian River Canal, under the provisions of the 5th section of the act approved December 10th, 1862, entitled "An act to repeal an act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, approved January 1st, 1857, and for other purposes."

Respectfully,
JOHN MILTON,

Gov. and Pres't of Board Trus. of Int. Im. Fund.

Which was read and ordered to be spread upon the journal.

[For Report of Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund see Appendix.]

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, beg leave to report the following resolutions as correctly enrolled, viz:

Resolution asking the Governor not to license any more distilleries until the further action of the Legislature; also,

Resolution of thanks to Gen. William Bailey and Dr. Henry Bacon.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Which was read.

On motion of Mr. Henry, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, November 25th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.
The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion the reading of the Journals of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

Mr. Hewett moved that Mr. Lee be excused from attendance on the House for a few days, on account of sickness;

Which was granted.

Mr. McGehee moved that Mr. Polhill be excused from attendance on the House to-day;

Which was granted.

Mr. Greeley moved that the report of the committee, (who were appointed to examine Gov. Perry's accounts,) be recommitted to said committee; also that the report of the special committee who were appointed to examine the Treasurer's and Comptroller's books, be recommitted to said committees, and the same be required to act with a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to adjust the difference between the two reports of Gov. Perry's accounts;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Hampton moved that Mr. Whitehurst, Messenger, be excused for a few days, on account of ill health;

Which was granted.

The rule being waived, the following bills were introduced without previous notice, and placed among the orders of the day:

By Mr. Williams:

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of the various officers of this State.

By Mr. Newbern:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal Ordinance No. 60, passed by the Convention on the 27th day of January, 1862.

By Mr. Pittman:

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to gaming.

By Mr. Jones:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide clothing for troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate State; and,

A bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the Quarter Master General's office.

Mr. Pittman, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Engrossed Bills, report the following bills, as correctly engrossed, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Banks in the State of Florida to issue change bills;

A bill to be entitled an act providing for the payment of certain claims against the State ;

A bill to be entitled an act to raise the salary of the State Treasurer ; and,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the continuance of the present war.

F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act relative to interest on judgment,
Was read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolution relative to the civil authority of the State of Florida,
Was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act to organize a new Senatorial District composed of the counties of Bradford and Baker in this State,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to provide for an additional issue of Treasury notes,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Finance and Public Accounts.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to authorize Banks in the State Florida to issue change bills,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—35.

Nays—Messrs. Blackburn, Gee, Jones, Richardson and Ross—5.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate resolution in relation to Richard E. Frier,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out the words "five hundred dollars" and insert the words "three hundred dollars ;"

Which was agreed to.

The resolution was then ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act providing for the payment of certain claims against the State,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—38.

Nays—Messrs. Foy and Jackson—2.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to raise the salary of the State Treasurer,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Jones, McGeehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Price of Columbia, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Williams and Wynn—29.

Nays—Messrs. Blackburn, Foy, Gee, Higginbotham, Jackson, Leslie, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Richardson, Ross and Thomas—11.

So the bill passed.

Mr. Hampton moved to amend the title of the bill by adding the words "and other officers therein named ;"

Which was agreed to.

The passage of the bill was then ordered to be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, Mr. Wynn, from a Joint Select Committee, made the following minority report :

The undersigned, a member of the Joint Select Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida, to take into consideration the emergency of providing for the indigent families of the brave and gallant soldiers who are doing battle and suffering privations for our common country in the trenches and fields of war far away from their homes, and to devise *certain* means for their *most ample support during* the ab-

sence of their natural protectors, and also for the protection from want and penury of those who have been left helpless by them who have spilled their blood and laid down their lives to obtain our independence from a hated enemy, who wishes to crush and subjugate, not only our lives and properties, but, what is dearer to us than all, our sacred honors and that of those we hold most dear to us, has taken the subject into his mature consideration, and not assuming to himself more wisdom or patriotism than is possessed by his honorable associates on the Committee, feels it his individual duty to present the following minority

REPORT:

That, in his opinion, the bill presented by the majority of the Committee is of too lengthy and complicated a nature to be understood, and, much less, to be acted upon, by the persons who are charged with the execution of its provisions. He furthermore objects, that the bill provides for a separate Bureau or Board of Superintendents apart from any that now exists in the State, all of whose officers are to receive salaries from this fund, thereby absorbing a great portion of the means that we would wish to be applied to the noble object which was placed before us for our considerations; and, at the same time, that exemption from military duty in the field must be claimed for those whose duty it will be to enforce the provisions of the act proposed. For the above reasons, he has dared to dissent from the majority of the Committee in their action, and respectfully suggests a bill, which he presents as a substitute for the one offered to you, and hopes the Senate and the House will give it honorable consideration.

In the formation of the bill which he will present, he has moreover taken into consideration this principle, that he desires to remind you of, and on which the wisest and most prosperous nations of the earth of all ages have invariably formed their course of action, and is this, that a nation who are battling for their sovereign existence, and for an independence which is to secure to its posterity the happiness of gentle peace and plenty, should not be required, suffering as they are under the distresses and pressures of war, to be subjected to all the burdens and taxations which are caused for the consummation of a general and permanent prosperity.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. B. WYNN.

Which was read.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating, in the State of Florida, over a

certain quantity of land in cotton during the continuance of the present war,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Overstreet, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith and Williams—23.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Foy, Gee, Hannah, Henry, Leslie, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Ross, Thomas and Wynn—17.

So the bill passed.

Mr. Bradford moved to amend the title of the bill by inserting the words "and tobacco" after the words "cotton;"

Which was agreed to.

The passage of the bill was then ordered be certified to the Senate.

The following bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide clothing for troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate States;

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of the various officers of this State;

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal ordinance No. 60, passed by the Convention on the 27th day of January, 1862;

A bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the Quarter-Master General's office; and

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to gaming in this State.

The following communication was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 24th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bills, viz:

House bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola;

House bill to be entitled an act to change the county line dividing the counties of Columbia and Suwannee; also,

House bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James W. Johnson of Taylor county.

Very respectfully,
JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bills ordered to be enrolled.

The rule being waived, the following bill was introduced without previous notice, viz:

By Mr. Wynn:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers' families,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, report the following bills and resolution, as correctly enrolled, viz:

An act to amend Ordinance No. 53 of the Convention in relation to soldiers voting;

An act to change the place of holding the Circuit Court for Putnam county; and,

Resolution relating to the appointment of agents for soldiers' families in the counties of Santa Rosa and Escambia.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Which was read.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Price of Alachua, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, November 26th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the journal approved.

Mr. Henry moved that Mr. Gee be excused from attendance on the House to-day;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Ross moved that Mr. Sessions be excused from attendance on the House until Monday next;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Avery moved that the Register of Public Lands be requested to inform the House what number of acres of land derived by the State from the Act of Secession were sold between October 31st, 1862, and the date of the suspension of sales under the resolution of the General Assembly, approved Nov. 26th, 1862, and the amount received from said sales. Also the number of acres of said land sold between the time said lands were again subject to entry and 31st Oct., 1863, and the amount received from said sales;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Cromartie moved that a bill to be entitled an act to encourage the raising of stock in this State be taken from the table and placed among the orders of the day ;

Which was agreed to.

Notice was given of intention to introduce the following bill at some future day, viz :

By Mr. Ross :

A bill to be entitled an act to compel the different Railroad Companies to pay for stock killed by said Railroads in the districts where said stock was killed.

Pursuant to previous notice, Mr. Henry introduced the following bill :

A bill to be entitled an act concerning roads and highways ;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Price, from the Committee on Finance and Public Accounts, made the following report :

The Committee on Finance and Public Accounts, to whom a bill to be entitled an act to provide for an additional issue of Treasury notes have been referred, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend its passage.

JOSEPH PRICE, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Hannah, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made the following report :

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to organize a new Senatorial District composed of the counties of Bradford and Baker in this State, having had the same under consideration and finding constitutional objections, beg leave to report the same back to the House and recommend that the same do not pass.

THOS. HANNAH, Chairman.

Which was received and read.

Mr. Newbern asked to be allowed to withdraw the bill referred to ;

Which was granted.

The following communication was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
Tallahassee, November 24, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : The Senate has this day passed the following bills and resolution, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State, with amendments;

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company; and

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of Gen. Wm. E. Anderson, and others, approved December 10, 1862; also,

A resolution in relation to tax in kind.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,

Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bills and resolution passed without amendments ordered to be enrolled, and the bill passed with amendment placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 26th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bills, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Apalachicola Channel Company;

A bill to be entitled an act relative to claims placed in the hands of District Solicitors of this State;

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the sale and entry of public lands; and

A bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the city of Pensacola so as to authorize said city to aid in the construction of certain Railroads.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,

Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bills placed among the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State,

Was taken up, and on motion, the Senate amendments concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal ordinance No. 60, passed by the Convention on the 27th day of January, 1862,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide clothing for troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate States;

Was read the second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hampton, Jackson and Wynn.

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of the various officers of this State,

Was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Jackson, laid on the table.

A bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the Quarter-Master General's office,

Was read the second time and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Hampton, Jackson and Greeley.

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to gaming in this State, Was read the second time.

Mr. Wynn moved that it be indefinitely postponed;

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Pittman and Scott, and were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Cromartie, Garnie, Hampton, Hannah, Henry, Higginbotham, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross and Wynn—20.

Nays—Messrs. Avery, Blackburn, Campbell, Dishong, Foy, Greeley, Hendry, Hewett, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Scott, Sessions, Smith and Thomas—18.

So the bill was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers' families,

Was read the second time and 80 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the General Assembly.

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage the raising stock of in this State,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Jackson moved to lay the bill on the table;

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Jackson and Garnie, and were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Dishong, Garnie, Hannah, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward and Wynn—21.

Nays—Messrs. Avery, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Foy, Greeley, Hampton, Hendry, Jones, Lee, Leslie, Price of Alachua, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Smith and Thomas—17.

So the bill was laid on the table.

Senate Resolution in relation to Richard E. Frier,

Was read the second time, and on motion, passed over informally.

Resolution for the relief of Justices of the Peace,

Was read the first time, rules waved, read the second and third time by its title, and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Richardson, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith and Wynn—28.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Atkins, Foy, Henry, Jackson, Jones, Nixon, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Ross and Thomas—11.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Apalachicola Channel Company,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Wynn—38.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act relative to claims placed in the hands of District Solicitors of this State,

Was read the first time and on motion passed over informally.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for an additional issue of Treasury notes,

Was read the second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to prevent the entry of Lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the sale and entry of Public Lands,

Was read the first time, rule waived read the second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill to be entitled an act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola, so as to authorize said city to aid in the construction of certain Railroads.

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—35.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act concerning roads and highways,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The rule being waived, Mr. Garnie introduced, without previous notice, the following bill :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Aaron DaCosta, Justice of the Peace ;

Which was received and read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

The rule being waived, Mr. Sessions introduced without previous notice, the following bill :

A bill to be entitled an act to punish slaves for certain offences ;

Which was received and read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Tallahassee, Nov. 25th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: The continued ill health of Judge Baker, induces me to submit to your consideration the views expressed by him on the subject of Hospitals, as communicated to me by the Rev. Wm. J. Ellis, the Chaplain of your honorable body.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 25th, 1863.

His Excellency JOHN MILTON,

Governor of the State of Florida :

SIR: I conversed with Judge Baker yesterday, took notes and

read the heads to him and he assented to their correctness. I give you the substance of them.

He is in favor of a State Hospital, not for the past but for the future. He conversed with many officers, (and I believe he said with soldiers also,) and all were in favor of having a Florida Hospital. He does not think that the wounded would be any better attended to at a State Hospital, but that friends and relatives could find or learn the facts in regard to the wounded, and that the wounded themselves would have a home feeling, and that larger supplies would go from the State. To have one *exclusively* for our own men, he thinks, would be wrong and impolitic.

He did not get any precise information in regard to the cost of getting up a Hospital.

He prefers Atlanta—thinks it as accessible as any other place, and more convenient to the probable place of battle.

I spoke to him about the recent action in regard to the Hospital at Richmond, as rendering it probable that the Government did not regard State Hospitals with favor, and he agreed with me that the advisability of establishing, and even the probability of getting under way a Hospital, would, perhaps, depend very much upon the feelings of the authorities at Richmond on the subject.

The Judge also told me he had ample supplies of funds furnished by the Governor; that he conversed with a great many soldiers in camps and in hospitals—told them he was ready to supply them with money or to procure them whatever they needed, and that they all were provided for with whatever could be procured, which was needed. They, (in the Hospitals,) were all as well cared for and supplied as was possible.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WM. J. ELLIS.

Which was read.

Also the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Nov. 25th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have approved and signed the following resolutions, viz:

Resolution of thanks to Gen. William Bailey and Dr. Henry Bacon; and

Resolution asking the Governor not to license any more distilleries until the further action of the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.

Also the following:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Tallahassee, November 26th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have approved and signed the following bills and resolutions, viz:

An act to change the place of holding the Circuit Court for Putnam county;

An act to amend ordinance No. 53 of the Convention in relation to soldiers voting; and

Resolution relating to the appointment of agent for soldiers' families in the counties of Santa Rosa and Escambia.

Since the above were approved and signed it has been discovered that the above, as well as resolution of thanks to Gen. William Bailey and Dr. Henry Bacon, and resolution asking the Governor not to license any more distilleries until the further action of the Legislature, both approved on the 24th inst., are deficient in the form of enrolment, there being no margin left for binding.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.

The following communication was received from the Register of Public Lands:

STATE LAND OFFICE, }
Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 26, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House Representatives:

SIR: In reply to the resolution adopted to-day, requiring from me certain information relative to the sales of Public Lands and the amount received therefor, I have the honor to state:

From the 1st of October, 1862, until the suspension of sales by the General Assembly at its last session, there were sold 33,325.86 acres of Public Lands, for which was paid the amount of \$11,794.61.

From the time of resuming the sales of Public Lands until the 1st of October, 1863, there were sold 53,291.19 acres, for which was paid the amount of \$53,981.90.

The foregoing statement is exclusive of the Western Circuit, full returns from said Circuit for the last quarter of 1862 not being yet made out on account of the capture of the papers of the

office by the enemy during said quarter, and the sales in said Circuit have not since been resumed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HUGH A. CORLEY,
Register of Public Lands.

Which was read.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Henry, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, November 27th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present. The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the journal approved.

Mr. Greeley moved that Mr. Sessions be excused from acting on the Joint Committee to settle the accounts of Gov. Perry, and that Mr. Hampton be appointed in his place;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Henry moved that Mr. Scott be excused from attendance upon this House until Monday, on account of sickness in his family;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Price of Columbia, moved that the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to act with the House committee on Finance and Public Accounts in making up a bill providing for the expenditures which may be required during the present fiscal year;

Which was agreed to.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, the following bills were introduced without previous notice, and placed among the orders of the day:

By Mr. Jackson:

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to Judicial remedies and for other purposes.

By Mr. McGehee:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers' families in this State.

The Speaker stated, that in consequence of the illness of Mr. Wm. M. McIntosh, Enrolling Clerk, he had requested Mr. Oscar Hart to assist in enrolling the bills of the House:

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Hampton, Mr. Oscar Hart was duly elected Assistant Enrolling Clerk.

Mr. Pittman, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

The committee on Engrossed Bills, to whom was referred the following bill, report that they have examined the same and find it correctly engrossed :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Aaron W. DaCosta.
F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Public Lands, made the following report :

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers' or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the sale and entry of public lands, ask leave to report, they have had said bill under consideration, and recommend the accompanying bill as a substitute for said bill.

N. T. SCOTT, Chm'n.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. McGehee, from the Joint Select Committee, made the following report :

The Joint and Select Committee to whom was referred the Special Message of the Governor on Impressments, and the Senate bill entitled an act to protect the citizens of this State from oppression by persons claiming to act under authority from the Confederate Government,

REPORT :

That they have had the same under consideration. The encroachments of the military on the civil power is hostile to *Liberty*. In England, under Charles the First, it resulted in civil war, revolution and despotism ; in France, under Napoleon, in the Empire.— In the United States the civil power lies prostrate at the feet of the military. In Mexico its patriots wander in Europe in search of a king to rule over them. But wherefore continue the examples? The history of ancient and modern republics show the lamentable fact that, under the iron heel of military rule, the liberties of the people were trampled. Yet our training, mode of thought, and economic elements of the social fabric forbid the most distant approach to monarchy. The very troops in the field, habituated to obey without enquiry, are the strongest bulwarks against the progress of despotism, for their social position at home is not inferior to that of the officers who now command them. They are not soldiers by profession ; a sense of duty drove them into the

field, and when that duty is performed they will abandon the army without regret. From them encroachments on the civil liberties of their relations and countrymen are not to be expected. We must needs congratulate ourselves that, while the encroachments of the military on the civil power is hostile to liberty, Providence has so placed us that we need apprehend no danger that such encroachments will be made. Owing to peculiar legislation on financial subjects, the Congress of the Confederacy found it expedient to pass the act of impressment. The impression having prevailed among the people that the tax in kind would be adequate to support the army. This act had partially fallen into disfavor among those living on the State line, owing to the fact that their neighbors in an adjacent State can obtain more by the schedule prices established than at home.— A tendency to dispose of their crops in the adjacent State was naturally manifested, and the impressing officers, vigilant in obedience to orders, sought to check that tendency. Thus feeling became aroused, nor is it wonderful if some of the various agents of the Confederacy did not act in strict accordance with the *manyfold* instructions, emanating from the *multifarious* officers who have been *multiplied* in the land to simplify and render effective the impressment act. This state of things could not last long without leading to consequences disagreeable, and Gen. Gardner's recent order, unexplained, did not tend to stay the natural order of events. Hence the special message of his Excellency, disclaiming as he does any assault on private individuals, was a positive benefit to the State at large, inasmuch as it induced members of the Legislature to give the impressment act serious thought and consideration. Heretofore every Floridian felt that private rights must give way to the public good, now there are those who think that the public good could not be promoted by the sacrifice of private rights.

Revolutions never go back; and we have no assurance that a constitution would be respected in time of peace, which failed to protect them in time of war. In the meantime, the armies in the field stand in need of supplies from Florida. Supplies *must* be had, and the most ready and effective means is to *IMPRESS*. For, should the government at Richmond come into the market as a purchaser, and give, yea, a thousand times the prices demanded, the currency would depreciate so that the farmer would not, in reality, obtain for his crop even the schedule price. The impressment law meets our hearty approval. It is constitutional, it is capable of being made effective without being oppressive; and when the fact is taken into consideration, that the compensation, in the meaning of the constitution, is independent of the schedule prices, it is an equitable and just law. But the manner of enforcing that law, through ignorance or otherwise, may render the law odious by rendering it oppressive.

Hence, the well being of our armies in the field, and a just regard for the rights of our citizens, imperatively demand that the abuses of the impressment law should be rigidly guarded against and rigorously punished. To attain this end, the following bill has been prepared as a substitute for the original, and they recommend that said bill do pass.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and have sent the bill prepared by them to the Senate.

D. P. HOLLAND,
Chairman Senate Committee.
JOSEPH M. TAYLOR,
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
THOS. J. McGEHEE,
Chairman House Committee.
WM. B. ROSS.

Which was read.

Mr. Hampton, from a select committee, made the following report:

Your Committee, to whom was referred, the bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the Quarter-Master General's office, have had the same under consideration, and recommend its passage.

A. Y. HAMPTON, Chm'n.
J. F. JACKSON,
J. C. GREELEY.

Which was received and read and bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

Your Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to provide clothing for the troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate States, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report in favor of said bill, and recommend its passage.

A. Y. HAMPTON, Chm'n.
J. F. JACKSON,
WM. WYNN.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills beg leave to report the following bills as correctly enrolled, to-wit:

An act amending the Charter of the city of Pensacola;

An act for the relief of James W. Johnson of Taylor county;

An act to change the line dividing the counties of Suwannee and Columbia; and

An act for the protection of cattle owners in the counties of Levy, Lafayette, Taylor, Wakulla and Duval.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chm'n.

Which was read.

The following communication was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 26, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bills, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to holding Probate Court in Santa Rosa county;

A bill to be entitled an act more particularly defining the duties of Tax Assessors and Collectors in this State; and

House bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco during the present war, &c., with amendments.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Sec'y of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bills placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 26th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day indefinitely postponed following bill, viz:

House bill to be entitled an act to authorize Banks in this State to issue change bills.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 26th, 1863. }

HON. THOMAS J. EPPES:

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has passed the following bills, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to aid the Confederate Government in the detection of frauds;

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment for plats furnished the various counties;

A bill to be entitled an act to lease certain lands belonging to this State;

A bill to be entitled an act to tax the sale of liquors for the education of deceased soldiers' children;

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief Margaret J. McKeown;

House bill to be entitled an act to legalize entries of Public Lands, made after the secession of Florida, and requiring the receivers to account for the moneys received therefor;

House bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county; also,

House bill to be entitled an act to amend the sixth section of an act entitled an act to change the mode of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors in this State, approved February 8th, 1861, with amendment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Sec'y of the Senate.

Which was read, and the Senate bills and House bills passed with amendments placed among the orders of the day, and the House bills passed without amendment, ordered to be enrolled.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide clothing for troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate States,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar of the House and informed the House that the Senate had adopted a resolution rescinding the resolution relative to adjournment on Monday next, and asked the concurrence of the House in the same.

The resolution was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Senate bill to be entitled an act relative to claims placed in the hands of District Solicitors of this State,

Was read the second time.

It appearing that the bill was informally in the House, Mr. Hampton moved that a committee be appointed to return it to the Senate;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Hampton, Pittman and Bradford appointed said committee.

The committee retired, and in a short time returned and reported that they had performed their duty, and were discharged.

The rule being waived, Mr. Hampton introduced, without previous notice, the following bill and resolution, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act further defining the duties of the Treasurer of the State; also,

Resolution in relation to copying the Laws;

Which were placed among the orders of the day.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the sale and entry of public lands,

Was read the second time, and, on motion, the substitute proposed by the Committee on Public Lands adopted in lieu of the original bill.

The substitute was then read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the Quarter Master General's office,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

A bill to be entitled an act concerning Public Roads and Highways,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

House bill to be entitled an act to amend the sixth section of an act entitled an act to change the mode of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors in this State, approved February 8th 1861, having passed the Senate with amendment,

Was taken up and the Senate amendment read, and on motion concurred.

The bill was then ordered to be enrolled.

House bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco, during the continuance of the present war, having passed the Senate with amendments,

Was taken up and the Senate amendments read, and on motion of Mr. Duval, laid on the table.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Aaron W. DaCoster,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage:

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Garnie, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Seward, Smith and Wynn.—34

Nays—Messrs. Foy, Gee, Jackson, Price of Alachua and Thomas—5.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for an additional issue of Treasury Notes,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, Leslie, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—36.

Nays—Messrs. Jackson and Ross—2.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, Mr. Cromartie moved that the vote laying on the table Senate amendments to a bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco during the continuance of the present war be reconsidered;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones moved that further action on the amendments be postponed until Monday next;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Duval moved that the House do not concur in the amendments;

Which was agreed to.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers' families in this State,

Was read the first time, rule waived and read the second time by its title.

Mr. Bradford moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed;

Which was carried.

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to judicial remedies, and for other purposes,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The following bills were read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow, viz :

Senate bill to be entitled an act to lease certain lands belonging to this State ;

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Margaret J. McKeown ; and

Senate bill to be entitled an act to aid the Confederate Government in the detection of frauds.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment for plats furnished the various counties,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers' families,

Was read the second time, and, on motion, passed over informally, it having been ordered printed on yesterday and the printed copies not having been sent to the House.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to tax the sale of liquors for the education of deceased soldiers' children,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and, on motion of Mr. Ross, laid on the table.

Senate bill to be entitled an act more particularly defining the duties of Tax Assessors and Collectors in this State,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Taxation and Revenue.

Senate resolution rescinding Senate resolution relative to adjournment on Monday next,

Was read.

Mr. Scott offered the following amendment:

Be it further resolved, That this General Assembly do adjourn *sine die* on Thursday, the 3d of December next, at 12 o'clock m.

Mr. Avery moved to lay the amendment on the table ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Duval moved to lay the resolution on the table ;

Which was not agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to holding Probate Court in Santa Rosa county,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third time by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—40.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the title of the bill so as to read as follows:

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to holding Probate Courts during the present war;

Which was agreed to.

Ordered that the passage of the bill, as amended, be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act further defining the duties of the Treasurer of the State,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Resolution in relation to copying Laws,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The following message was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 27th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of D. B. Cappleman, sheriff of Marion county.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 27th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act relative to claims placed in the hands of District Solicitors of this State.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Nov. 27, 1863. }

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

In the proceedings of the General Assembly of the 24th inst., I observe in the report of the Joint and Select Committee on Books and Accounts of the Comptroller and Treasurer, the following, viz: "Your committee would also state, for your information, that among the vouchers of Q. M. Snell, which has been allowed by the Comptroller, there is one of eleven thousand four hundred dollars, paid to R. C. Williams, paymaster, which your committee are informed R. C. Williams has never accounted for, either to Q. M. Snell or the Comptroller."

I would respectfully call your attention to page 186 of the proceedings of the House of Representatives for 1861, where may be found the report of Robert C. Williams, Paymaster General, under date of 22nd October, 1861. In closing that report, he says: "I have turned over to Mr. Harris, my successor, all the vouchers, pay-rolls and papers connected with the office, with the balance on hand, amounting to \$31 41-100."

The account and vouchers were examined by me at that time. These papers being among those of Mr. Harris', whose accounts were unsettled, is the reason for the matter being unknown in the Comptroller's office. A copy of the account and receipt of Mr. Harris has been in my office since the settlement, and herewith I hand you copies of the same, also of the account of his successor, Mr. W. S. Harris.

Justice to Col. Williams requires that I should make this explanation.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida.

Which was read and ordered to be spread upon the journal, and the accompanying documents referred to the Joint Select Committee appointed at the first session of this General Assembly to examine the books of the Comptroller and Treasurer.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of D. B. Cappleman, sheriff of Marion county,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill to be entitled an act relative to claims placed in the hands of District Solicitors of this State,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Ross, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o' clock.

SATURDAY, November 28th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present. The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the journal approved.

Mr. Jones moved that the vote on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to tax the sale of liquors for the education of deceased soldiers' children be reconsidered;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Greeley moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Senate in relation to the House bill to be entitled an act to prevent persons planting over a certain amount of land in cotton and tobacco;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Greeley, Hampton and Jones appointed said committee.

The rule being waived, Mr. Jackson introduced, without previous notice, the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act to exempt certain property from execution;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Price of Columbia, offered the following resolution:

Resolution for the destruction of the State Bonds on hand of the issues of 1856 and 1861;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Henry offered the following resolution:

Resolution relative to adjournment;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Avery, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred sundry bills, ask leave to report as follows:

Having duly considered said bills, they recommend that the

bill to be entitled an act to punish slaves for certain offences be amended, by striking out the words "suffer death," and insert "be whipped and imprisoned, at the discretion of the jury."

The bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to protect the interest of stock raisers in this State, the Committee recommend should not pass.

The bill to be entitled an act to repeal Ordinance No 60, they also recommend should not pass.

The act relative to interest on judgment, they recommend should pass with the following amendment: Add at the end of the first section the words "when the party or parties defendant shall have taken advantage of the stay law of the State."

With reference to the bill to be entitled an act to prevent distilling of spirituous liquors in this State, the Committee recommend to amend the first section by inserting after the word "subsistence," the words "except the fruits of the country." Amend also by striking out the word "or," after the word "dollars," and insert the word "and."

Amend by striking out the second section and insert as follows:

Be it further enacted, That it shall be duty of the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and required, to proceed forthwith, and in the most summary manner, to abate as a nuisance any distillery at work in this State contrary to the provisions of this act, and to cause the arrest and examination of any person or persons distilling, as aforesaid, and to seize all liquor distilled contrary to the provisions of this act, and turn over the same to hospital uses.

Section sixth—after the word "fined," add the words "and imprisonment." Strike out all after the word "court."

Add to section seven—the provisions of this act shall not apply to those who have a contract with the Confederate Government for the distillation of alcohol, and are carrying out their contract in good faith, of which fact the Governor shall be the judge.

Respectfully submitted;

O. M. AVERY, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bills placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Greeley, from the Committee on Taxation and Revenue, made the following report:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act more particularly defining the duties of Tax Assessors and

Collectors in this State, have had the same under consideration and respectfully recommend the passage of the same.

J. C. GREELEY, Chairman.

A. Y. HAMPTON,

W. H. GEE,

W. C. NEWBERN.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Hannah, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made the following report :

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act concerning public roads and highways, have had the same under consideration, and recommend its passage.

THOS. HANNAH, Chm'n.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Hampton, from the Committee on Claims, made the following report :

Your Committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of D. B. Cappleman, Sheriff of Marion county, have had the same under consideration, and from the facts as represented to us, and the papers accompanying the bill, think that said Sheriff should be relieved, and recommend the passage of the bill.

A. Y. HAMPTON, Chm'n.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Greeley, from the same committee, made the following minority report :

I beg leave to differ from the report of the majority of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of D. B. Cappleman, sheriff of Marion county, and submit the following :

A sheriff making the proper return on the back of an execution can be relieved of the charge against him by the Judge of the Circuit, causing the Clerk to certify of the insolvency of the parties to the Comptroller, therefore think this an improper course to seek relief for said sheriff.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. GREELEY.

Which was received and read.

Mr. Pittman, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report :

The Committee on Engrossed Bills, to whom was referred the following bills, beg leave to report that they have examined the same and find them correctly engrossed :

A bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the Quarter-Master General's office; and

A bill to be entitled an act to provide clothing for troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate States.

F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

The following communication was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 27th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: The Senate has this day refused to pass the following bill, viz :

House bill to be entitled an act requiring Sheriffs to give additional security in certain cases.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,

Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
Nov. 27th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bills and resolution, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the election laws of this State relative to soldiers voting ;

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families, &c.; also,

Joint resolution in relation to Railroad iron impressed or to be impressed in this State.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,

Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bills and resolutions placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 27th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill, viz:

House bill to be entitled an act to raise the salaries of the State Treasurer and other officers therein named, with the following amendments, viz:

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the fees of Sheriffs, Clerks of the Circuit Courts and Judges of Probate shall be double the present fees allowed by law: Provided, that Jailors shall receive one dollar per day for each prisoner's subsistence.

And that the 2d section be so amended as to read "and that the Comptroller be allowed, in addition to his present salary, two hundred dollars."

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHISEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The following bills were read the second time and ordered for a third reading on Monday next:

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to protect the interests of stock owners in this State, approved December 13, 1862;

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of D. B. Cappleman, Sheriff of Marion county; and

Senate bill to be entitled an act more particularly defining the duties of Tax-Assessors and Collectors in this State.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal ordinance No. 60, passed on the 27th day of January, 1862,

Was read the second time, rule waived, and on motion, Mr. Newbern was allowed to withdraw it.

A bill to be entitled an act to punish slaves for certain offences,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Wynn moved that the amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee be concurred in;

Which was not agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act concerning Roads and Highways,
Was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a
third reading on Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act to raise the salary of the State
Treasurer and other officers therein named, having passed the
Senate with amendment,

Was taken up, the Senate amendment read and concurred in,
and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to tax the sale of liquors for
the education of deceased soldiers' children,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Bradford, Campbell, Hendry, Jones, Pittman,
Price of Alachua and Smith—7.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Blackburn, Cro-
martie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton,
Hannah, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie,
Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Polhill, Price of
Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—
31.

So the bill was lost.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act further defining the duties of the
Treasurer of the State,

Was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on
the Judiciary.

House substitute for Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend
the second section of an act entitled an act to prevent the entry
of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the present
war, and also to regulate the sale and entry of public Lands,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Blackburn, Brad-
ford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee,
Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginboth-
am, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern,
Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of
Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—37.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to lease certain lands belong-
ing to this State,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on
Public Lands.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to aid the Confederate Government in the detection of frauds,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Resolution in relation to copying the Laws,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Williams moved to amend by striking out the name of Wm. M. McIntosh and inserting "some suitable and competent person;"

Which was agreed to.

Said resolution was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended, for a third reading on Monday.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Margaret J. McKeown, widow of James A. McKeown,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill to be entitled an act relative to claims placed in the hands of District Solicitors of this State,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to provide clothing for troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate States,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—38.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the Quarter Master General's office,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Mizell, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—38.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Resolution relative to adjournment,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

A bill to be entitled an act to exempt certain property from execution,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

Resolution for the destruction of the State Bonds on hand of the issue of 1856 and 1861,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the election laws of this State relative to soldiers voting,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Election.

Senate joint resolution relative to Railroad iron impressed or to be impressed in this State,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the sale and entry of Public Lands, approved December 12th, 1862,

Was read the first time and on motion passed over informally.

The following communication was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER,)

November 28th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bills, viz:

House bill to be entitled an act for the protection of the stock of citizens in the counties of Lafayette, Taylor, Levy, Orange and Brevard, with the following amendments, viz: That the bill be amended by inserting the words "Volusia and St. Johns," after the word "Brevard" in the title, and in the 1st, 4th, and 6th section; also,

Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Monticello and Thomasville Railroad.

Very respectfully,
JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bills placed among the orders of the day.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Tallahassee, Nov. 28th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have approved and signed the following bills, viz:

An act to change the line dividing the counties of Columbia and Suwannee;

An act for the relief James W. Johnson of Taylor county;

An act amending the Charter of the City of Pensacola; also,

An act for the protection of cattle owners in the counties of Levy, Lafayette, Taylor, Wakulla and Duval.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.

Also the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., NOV. 27, 1863. }

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit to the consideration of your honorable body, the accompanying resolutions of "the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met," and approved by his Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, Governor of the State, and respectfully recommend the adoption of a concurrent resolution of the State.

"In God is our trust," is the motto of Florida. While we sympathize with our fellow-citizens of more powerful States, in the sore afflictions with which they have been visited during the existence of the war waged unwisely, unjustly and cruelly by the United States against the *people* of the Confederate States, have not the citizens of Florida much reason to be profoundly grateful to Almighty God for His protection and fatherly care, and to humble ourselves in prayer to Him, to forgive the many sins we have committed, notwithstanding His great mercy to us? Should not the people of Florida unite with their fellow-citizens of other States "with penitence for our past sins, national, social and individual, and with an honest, earnest desire to obey His laws, implore through the merits of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, his forgiveness and plead for wisdom to guide us" and to inspire us with Christian faith, which will insure suitable efforts under His righteous chastisement to continue our trust in Him, to deliver

us from our enemies and to secure to ourselves and our offspring the enjoyment of religious, civil and political liberty.

"The poets of remotest antiquity represent their heroes as seeking, by sacrifices and libations, the protection of the Gods when marching to battle; or their intervention when assailed by plagues. The disciples of imposters and of ignorance have recourse to the intercession of their prophet and their Bramins, for distinguishing favors, or to the averting of awful calamities.— And the best valors of the most enlightened times have deemed it rational and useful to direct their thoughts, and the thoughts of their people, to the God of Heaven in seasons of alarm and danger. Above all, they are the sentiments which are rendered unquestionable by the authority of the sacred volume. In the Scriptures, the Almighty is explicitly represented as superintending all the wonderful occurrences in the natural, political and moral world. They expressly teach that an arm of flesh, and a bow of steel, are destitute of strength, when He bids them be relaxed, and peace and war operate in the manner which He permits, during the period which He limits, and in the sphere which He assigns; that the blessings which prosper, and the calamities which deject communities, are sent by Him, and by Him recalled; that "the pestilence, and the famine, and the noisome beast, and the sword, are His four sore judgments;" that the thunder, and the earthquake, and great noise, and the storm, and tempest, and flame of devouring fire, are visitations of the Lord of Hosts; that the elements of nature are His ministers, to perform His purposes.— If we do not reject the sacred volume, we must believe that every people is, with God, "as a vessel of clay in the hands of the potter, which he baketh, and marreth, and maketh again according to his pleasure, and the uses for which it is designed."

It is made known by the Word of God, that "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." "He bowed the heavens also, and came down, and darkness was under His feet. He rode upon a cherub and did fly, and he was seen upon the wings of the wind." "At his command the sun doth shine and the moon walk in brightness." "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." "He will be a refuge for the distressed, a refuge in time of trouble." And by an inspired writer, "He hath solemnly declared; at what instant I shall speak concerning a nation and concerning a kingdom, to pluck up and to pull down and destroy it: if that nation, against whom I have pronounced, turn from their evil, I will repent of the evil that I thought proper to do unto them." Holy writ abounds with the declarations, purposes and evidence of the omniscience and omnipotence of God, all of which have been

made manifest by the history of nations to intelligent statesmen. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning wisdom."

None can reasonably doubt, that if the people of the Confederate Staes, by humility and repentance for their transgressions and reformation of their conduct, shall in obedience to the commandments of God, trust in Him, He will deliver them from their enemies. "The rainbow round about the throne, in sight like unto an emreald," the token of a covenant of mercy between God and man, will appear in beauty and brightness, the morning stars will sing together, the sons of God—the sons of freedom—will shout for joy, and the people of the association of free and independant States, "will rejoice in God as their salvation, will trust and not be afraid, for the Lord Jehovah will be their strength and their song." If God shall be for us, who shall be against us?

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,

JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That in view of our National calamity and distress, it is the solemn duty of all the people of these Confederate States, to humble themselves before God, and with penitence for our past sins, national, social and individual, and with an honest, earnest desire to obey His laws, implore, through the merits of our Saviour, His forgiveness, and plead for wisdom to guide us; that we cordially concur in the recommendation of His Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, Governor of this State, that Thursday, the 10th day of December next, be and said day is hereby set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; that the Congress of the Confederate States, the Legislatures of the different States, our Army and Navy, and all the people be, and are hereby respectfully requested to unite with us in strict observance of the day.

THOS. HARDEMAN, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. CARRINGTON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A. R. WRIGHT,
President of the Senate.

L. H. KENAN,
Secretary of the Senate.

Approved November 17th, 1863.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor.

Which was read.

Mr. Jones moved that two hundred copies be printed for the use of the House ;

Which was not agreed to.

The rules being waived, Mr. Hampton presented a petition from F. C. M. Bogges ;

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. Jackson, laid on the table.

Mr. Leslie, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report :

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, report the following bills and resolution as correctly enrolled, viz :

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of General William E. Anderson and others, approved December 10th, 1862 ;

An act to legalize entries of public lands made after the secession of Florida and requiring the Receivers to account for the moneys received therefor ;

An act for the relief of Edward Jordan, sheriff of Taylor county ;

An act to amend the sixth section of an act to change the mode of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors in this State, approved February 8th, 1861 ;

An act amending the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company ; also,

Resolution in relation to tax in kind.

FELIX LESLIE, Chairman pro tem.

Which was read.

Also the following :

The Committee on Enrolled Bills report the following bill as correctly enrolled, viz :

An act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

FELIX LESLIE, Chairman pro tem.

Which was read.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Monticello and Thomasville Railroad,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on Monday.

House bill to be entitled an act for the protection of the stock of citizens in the counties of Lafayette, Taylor, Levy, Orange and Brevard having passed the Senate with amendments,

Was taken up, and, on motion, the Senate amendment concurred in.

Said bill was then ordered to be enrolled.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Duval, the House adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, November 30th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present. The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of Saturday's proceedings was dispensed with and the journal approved.

Mr. Henry offered the following resolution :

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That the pay of members of the next General Assembly shall be twelve dollars per diem ;

Which was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Polhill offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That no more bills be introduced in this House, unless notice has already been given of such intention, or until the present resolution in relation to adjournment is disposed of ;

Which was read and adopted.

Mr. Hannah, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made the following report :

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred an act to aid the Confederate Government in the detection of fraud, beg leave to report that they have considered the same, and report unfavorable.

THOS. HANNAH, Chm'n.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on Public Lands, made the following report :

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Margaret J. McKeown, widow of James A. McKeown, ask leave to report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend its passage.

The same Committee have also had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act to lease certain lands belonging to this State, and recommend that said bill be amended by adding the following :

Provided also, The Governor be and he is hereby authorized to terminate said lease and take possession of said land in behalf

of the State, whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the State will be promoted thereby.

Respectfully submitted,

O. M. AVERY, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Pittman, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Engrossed Bills report the following bills and resolution as correctly engrossed, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act relative to interest on judgment;

A bill to be entitled an act to punish slaves for certain offences;

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the distilling of spirituous liquors in this State;

A bill to be entitled an act concerning roads and highways;

Also, resolution in regard to copying the Laws.

F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was received and read, and the accompanying bills and resolution placed among the orders of the day.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House, as having passed the Senate, a resolution in relation to days of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same;

The resolution was received and placed among the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act to exempt certain property from executions,

Was read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolution relative to adjournment,

Was read the second time and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Resolution for the destruction of the State Bonds on hand of the issues of 1856 and 1861,

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman,

Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—35.

Nays—none.

So the resolution passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Monticello and Thomasville Railroad,

Was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Williams, passed over informally, and placed first among the orders of the day for to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to aid the Confederate Government in the detection of frauds,

Was read the second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Margaret J. McKeown, widow of James A. McKeown,

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—36.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to lease certain lands belonging to the State,

Was read the second time, and, on motion, the amendments proposed by the Committee on Public Lands concurred in, and the bill ordered to be placed among the orders of the day for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of D. B. Cappleman, Sheriff of Marion county,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—36.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to protect the interests of stock owners in this State, approved December 13th, 1862,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Lee, Leslie, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Richardson, Seward, Smith and Thomas—29.

Nays—Messrs. Avery, Garnie, Mettauer, Polhill, Price of Columbia and Wynn—6.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act more particularly defining the duties of Tax-Assessors and Collectors in this State,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—35.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act concerning roads and highways,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Campbell, Duval, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Leslie, Mettauer, Pittman, Williams and Wynn—13.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Hampton, Hewett, Lee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith and Thomas—21.

So the bill was lost.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to prevent the distilling of spirituous liquors in this State,

Was read the third time.

The rule being waived, Mr. Pittman moved that the bill be placed back upon its second reading ;

Which was not agreed to.

Two-thirds agreeing, Mr. Pittman was allowed to offer the following amendment, viz:

And provided further, That all distillers of alcohol in this State shall make quarterly returns to his Excellency the Governor of the quantity distilled, to whom delivered, and accompanied with the receipt of the officer or officers in the State or Confederate States service;

Which amendment was adopted.

Said bill was then put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Duval, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Higginbotham, Leslie, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith and Williams—26.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Henry, Hewett, Lee, Mettauer, Newbern, Thomas and Wynn—11.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act relative to interest on judgment;

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—37.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed resolution in relation to copying the Laws,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Lee, Leslie, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—36.

Nay—Mr. Henry—1.

So the resolution passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled on act to punish slaves for certain offences,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Atkins, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Lee, Mettaper, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bradford, Leslie and Pittman—3.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Resolution relative to the pay of the members of the next General Assembly,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Senate resolution relative to days of fasting, humiliation and prayer,

Was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, Mr. Henry moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of a Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to protect the interests of stock owners in this State, approved December 13th, 1863;

Which was agreed to.

The rule being waived, Mr. Henry moved that said bill be placed back on its second reading;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Henry then moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed;

Which was agreed to.

The following communication was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER,
Tallahassee, Nov. 28th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following resolution, viz :

Joint resolution in relation to a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with amendment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying resolution placed among the orders of the day.

Senate resolution in relation to a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer,

Was read, and, on motion, laid on the table.

The rules being waived, Mr. Wynn moved that a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the relief of soldiers' families, that was passed over informally on the 27th inst., be taken up and placed among the orders of the day ;

Which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wynn, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of said bill.

Mr. Williams in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to set again.

Mr. Henry moved that the House adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning ;

Which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session—a quorum present.

The orders of the day were resumed.

The following communication was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 30th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bills, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal Ordinance No. 62; also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Albert Hyer.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was received and read and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
November 30th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to assist the faithful and necessary enforcement of the impressment act of Congress, and to protect and defend the citizens of this State from oppression and unlawful acts of persons violating the said act, or claiming to act under the authority of the Confederate Government.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Avery moved that the resolution relative to the pay of the members of the next General Assembly, which was read the first time this morning and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow, be taken up and read the second time by its title;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Avery moved that the resolution be referred to the Joint Committee which has under consideration the subject of appropriations for the present fiscal year, with instructions to report their views as to what, with reference to the present General Assembly, is the proper construction to be placed upon the first section of an "act fixing the pay of members of the General Assembly," approved February 14th, 1861;

Which was agreed to.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House, as having passed the Senate with amendments, House bill to be entitled an act providing for the payment of certain claims against the State, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the amendments.

The bill was received and placed among the orders of the day.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to assist the faithful and necessary enforcement of the impressment act of Congress, and to protect and defend the citizens of this State from oppression and unlawful acts of persons violating the said act, or claiming to act under the authority of the Confederate Government,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The rule being waived, Mr. Williams moved that Mr. Wynn be added to the Committee on the Judiciary;

Which was agreed to.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Albert Hyer,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to repeal Ordinance No. 62,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House bill to be entitled an act providing for the payment of certain claims against the State, having passed the Senate with amendment;

Was taken up, and on motion the Senate amendments read and concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills beg leave to report the following bills as correctly enrolled, viz:

An act to raise the salary of State Treasurer and other officers therein named; also,

An act for the protection of the stock of citizens in the counties of Lafayette, Taylor, Levy, Orange, Brevard, Volusia and St. Johns.

THOS. J. MCGHEE, Chairman.

Which was read.

The rule being waived, Mr. Ross moved that the petition of F. M. Boggs be taken from the table;

Which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of said petition.

Mr. Williams in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked to be discharged.

On motion of Mr. Ross, the petition was referred to the Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Price of Alachua, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, December 1st, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and the journal approved.

On motion, the Senate resolution relative to a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, which was laid on the table on yesterday, was taken from the table and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Polhill moved that Mr. Lee be excused from further attendance on the House after to-day, on account of sickness;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith moved that Mr. Mizell be excused from further attendance during this session of the General Assembly;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Standing Committees of the House and Senate on Military Affairs shall act as a Joint and Select Committee on all matters referred to either of said Committees;

Which was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. Jackson offered a resolution relative to Confederate Treasury Notes;

Which was read, and on the adoption of which resolution, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Jackson and McGehee, and were;

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Hampton, Henry, Hewitt, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Williams—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bradford, Campbell, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Overstreet, Pittman and Wynn—9.

So the resolution was adopted—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. Garnie, from the Committee on Elections, made the following report:

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred a petition for mileage and per diem in the case of F. C. M. Boggiss, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report, that said petition be not allowed.

I. V. GARNIE, Chairman.

Which was read and concurred in.

Also the following:

The Committee on election, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend the election laws of this State relative to soldiers voting, have the same under consideration, and beg leave to report in favor of said bill, and recommend its passage.

I. V. GARNIE, Chairman.

Which was received and read, and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made the following report:

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom were referred the resolutions relative to Railroad iron impressed or to

be impressed in this State, have had the same under consideration, and submit a substitute for said resolutions which they recommend for the adoption of the General Assembly.

O. M. AVERY, Chairman.

Which was received and read, and the resolution placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Baltzell, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report:

The Judiciary Committee report favorably on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal Ordinance No. 62.

T. BALTZELL, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

The Judiciary Committee report favorably on the bill to be entitled an act as to the impressment law, with amendment, striking out the words "and regard that such demand be complied with at all hazards" in section six.

T. BALTZELL, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Greeley, from a Joint Select Committee, made the following report:

Your Joint Committee, to whom was referred the bill relating to the planting of cotton and tobacco, have had the same under consideration and recommend the House bill for the consideration of the Senate.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. GREELEY,
Chairman House Committee.

JAS. Y. JONES.

A. Y. HAMPTON,
Chairman Senate Committee.

JAS. ABERCROMBIE,

JAS. S. RUSSELL.

Which was read.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Monticello and Thomasville Railroad,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Polhill moved that it be referred to the Committee on Corporations;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Polhill moved that it be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Polhill moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary;

Which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of said bill.

Mr. Williams in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported the bill back to the House without amendment and recommended its passage,

The rule being waived, the bill was read the third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Hampton, Hendry, Hewett, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—28.

Nays—Messrs. Greeley, Henry, Higginbotham, McGehee, Overstreet, Pollhill, Richardson, Scott, Sessions and Seward—10.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate resolution relative to a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer,

Was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate joint resolution in relation to Railroad iron impressed or to be impressed in this State,

Was read the second time, and on motion, the substitute recommended by the Committee on Internal Improvements adopted in lieu of the original.

Mr. Eppes moved that the substitute be laid on the table;

Which was agreed to.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to assist the faithful and necessary enforcement of the Impressment act of Congress, and to protect and defend the citizens of this State from oppression and unlawful acts of persons violating the said act, or claiming to act under the authority of the Confederate Government,

Was read the second time, and the amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee adopted.

Mr. Jackson moved that it be indefinitely postponed;

Upon which, the yeas and nays being called for by Messrs. Garnie and Jones, were :

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Gee, Hendry and Jackson—4.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—37.

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Baltzell moved to amend the bill by striking out in the second section the clause relating to the proceedings before Justices of the Peace ;

Upon which, the yeas and nays being called for by Messrs. Jones and McGehee, were :

Yeas—Messrs. Baltzell, Bradford, Foy, Gee, Hampton, Hendry, Henry, Jackson, Mettauer, Sessions and Williams—11.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hewett, Higginbotham, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—27.

So the motion was not agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the Judiciary Committee was then, on motion of Mr. Baltzell, adopted.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, the rule was waived, and the bill read the third time by its title, and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—37.

Nays—Messrs. Jackson, Mettauer and Sessions—3.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to repeal Ordinance No. 62,

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time, by its title, and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Over-

street, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—38.

Nays—Messrs. Bradford and Williams—2.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the election laws of this State relative to soldiers voting,

Was read the second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to aid the Confederate Government in the detection of frauds,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, Mettaufer, Nixon, Overstreet, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Williams and Wynn—33.

Nays—Messrs. Gee, Hannah, Hendry, Newbern, Pittman, Ross and Thomas—7.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. Greeley moved that the House take a recess until 3 o'clock, p. m. ;

Which was not agreed to.

The rule being waived, Mr. Baltzell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report :

The Judiciary Committee report favorably on the bill to be entitled an act in relation to forfeited bonds of criminals.

At close of first section add the words "to be served on the parties respectively;" strike out the word "and" and insert "or" before the words "Court and Jury" in second section.

Strike out "three months" and insert "one month" in third section.

T. BALTZELL, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

The Judiciary Committee report unfavorably on the bill to be entitled an act to exempt certain property from executions.

T. BALTZELL, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Hampton, from the Committee on Claims made the following report :

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Albert Hyer, have had the same under consideration and recommend its passage.

A. Y. HAMPTON, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of day.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to lease certain lands belonging to the State,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Dishong, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Nixon, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wym—28.

Nays—Messrs. Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Foy, Jackson, Mettauer, Newbern, Overstreet, Ross and Sessions—11.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report :

The Committee on Enrolled Bills beg leave to report the following bill as correctly enrolled, to-wit :

An act providing for the payment of certain claims against the State.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chm'n.

Which was read.

A bill be to entitled an act to exempt certain property from executions,

Was read the second time.

Pending which, on motion of Mr. McGehee, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock, p. m.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session—a quorum present.

The orders of the day were resumed.

The rule being waived, Mr. Avery offered a resolution for the support of Wayside Homes ;

Which was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

A Committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House as having passed the Senate joint resolution relative to our sick or wounded soldiers in Gen. Bragg's army, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same.

The resolution was received and placed among the orders of the day.

The following communication was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
December 1st, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has passed the following bills, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to permit G. W. Bostic to practice medicine in the county of Wakulla only;

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize the acts of Samuel Lowe; also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Atlantic Gulf & Central Railroad.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Sec'y of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bills placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
Nov. 25th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bills and resolution, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide a police for the county of Jefferson;

House bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Aaron W. Da-Costa; and

House resolution relative to the civil authority of the State of Florida.

Very respectfully,
JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying Senate bill placed among the orders of the day, and House bill and resolution ordered to be enrolled.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Dec. 1st, 1863. }

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

At a Convention of the Commissioners appointed under the impressment act of Congress, recently held at Augusta, Georgia, a preamble and resolutions were adopted of which a copy is annexed. It will be perceived that by the second resolution the Commissioners of the several States were requested to have them laid before their respective State Legislatures. In compliance therewith, I have been furnished by the Commissioners of this State with a copy of the said preamble and resolutions to be submitted to the General Assembly.

It is not my purpose now to do more than express my concurrence in the opinion that the arms of the Government should be strengthened by every means that can be constitutionally adopted; but the precise mode of accomplishing this object, so far as relates to the subject matter referred to in the resolutions attached, is submitted to the wisdom of the General Assembly. It may not be proper for me to remark, however, that the measure suggested by the Convention of Commissioners, to be just, should be adopted in all the States, otherwise a burthen would be imposed on the people of one State, not borne by those of the other, and but a slight, if any advantage, would accrue to the Government of the Confederacy or to the people generally.

The subject is one, however, of no little interest, and is respectfully submitted to the General Assembly.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, it is obvious that in the struggle between the speculators on the one part, to gratify their avarice, even to jeopardize the safety of our country, and the government on the other, to protect that country, it becomes important to strengthen the arm of the government by the action both of the government and the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the several States of this Confederacy be requested to pass such laws and take such measures as will most effectually cause the prices fixed by the Commissioners of assessments in their States, to be observed by sellers and purchasers.— And this Convention is of the opinion that the most effective mode of doing this would be for the Legislature to impose a tax

on all articles sold over the schedule price for the same equal to the amount of the difference between the schedule price and that at which the article is sold.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the several States be requested to have these resolutions laid before their respective State Legislatures.

Which was read.

A bill to be entitled an act to exempt certain property from executions, which was pending when the House took a recess, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. McGehee, laid on the table.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Albert Hyer,

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Scott, Sessions, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—36.

Nays—Messrs. Greeley, Jackson, Ross and Seward—4.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, Mr. Jackson moved that no member of this body be excused from attendance on the same body during the remainder of the session, except on account of sickness of himself or his family, and that no member shall be allowed to speak longer than five minutes on any one subject before the House;

Which was agreed to.

The rule being waived, Mr. Williams moved that the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be tendered to the Hon. A. E. Maxwell, on to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to furnish lights, &c.

Which was agreed to.

The rule being waived, Mr. Jones moved that Mr. Blackburn be excused from attendance on this House for a few days;

Which was agreed to.

Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to forfeited bonds of criminals,

Was read the second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to permit G. W. Bostic to practice medicine in Wakulla county,

Was read the first time, rule waived and read the second time by its title.

Mr. Jackson moved that it be indefinitely postponed;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Williams moved to lay the bill on the table;

Which was agreed to.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Gulf and Central Railroad,

Was read the first time, rules waived, read the second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to legalize the acts of Samuel Lowe,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Blackburn, Campbell, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—36.

Nays—Messrs. Bradford and Cromartie—2.

So the bill passed.

Mr. Garnie moved to amend the title by adding the words "acting Clerk of the Circuit Court;"

Which was agreed to.

Ordered that the passage of the bill be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide a police for the county of Jefferson,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and on motion of Mr. Blackburn, laid on the table.

Senate joint resolution relative to our sick or wounded soldiers in Gen. Bragg's army,

Was read the first time, rule waived, and read the second time by its title.

Mr. McGehee moved to amend by striking out "twenty-five hundred dollars" and inserting "twenty-five thousand dollars;"

Which was agreed to.

On motion, the rule was waived, and the bill read the third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Blackburn, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern,

Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas Williams and Wynn—39:

Nays—None.

So the resolution passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Public Lands, made the following report:

Your Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment for plats furnished the various counties, have had the same under consideration and recommend its passage, with the following amendment, viz: Strike out the word "three" and insert "six."

N. T. SCOTT, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment for plats furnished the various counties,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Pittman moved to amend by striking out the word "three" and inserting "five;"

Which was not agreed to.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Public Lands was then adopted, and the bill ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, December 2nd, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.

On motion, the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

The following message was received from His Excellency, the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Tallahassee, December 1st, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have approved and signed the following bills and resolution, viz:

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act for the relief of Gen. William E. Anderson and others, approved December 10, 1862 ;

An act for the relief of Edward Jordan, Sheriff of Taylor county ;

An act to legalize entries of public lands made after the secession of Florida, and requiring the Receivers to account for the monies received therefor ;

An act relating to property confiscated to the use of the State ;

An act to amend the sixth section of an act entitled an act to change the mode of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors in this State, approved February 8th, 1861 ;

An act to raise the salary of the State Treasurer and other officers therein named ;

An act to amend the Charter of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company ;

An act providing for the payments of certain claims against the State ; and

Resolution relative to tax in kind.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.

Mr. Sessions presented a petition from sundry citizens of Suwannee county ;

Which was read, and on motion, passed over informally.

Mr. Foy introduced a resolution to increase our forces in the field ;

Which was received and read and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Wynn, from the Committee on Confederate Relations, made the following report :

The Committee on Confederate Relations, to whom was referred a resolution in relation to the exportation of cotton, tobacco and other products for private emoluments, have had the same under consideration and recommend its passage.

WM. B. WYNN, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying resolution placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Baltzell, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report :

The Judiciary Committee report the following as a substitute for the bill defining the duties of Treasurer of the State. Favorably as to the bill relative to claims placed in the hands of District Solicitors, with amendments.

T. BALTZELL, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on the Militia, made the following report :

Your Committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to provide furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State, a suitable flag or ensign, also a flag for the use of the Capitol, beg leave to report the same back to the House for the consideration of the House.

JAMES Y. JONES, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Hannah, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made the following report :

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act in relation to judicial remedies, and for other purposes, beg leave to report unfavorably, and recommend the same do not pass.

THOS. HANNAH, Chm'n.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made the following report :

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad Company, ask leave to report the bill back to the House and suggest there be added to the bill the following proviso :

Provided, That this amendment shall not be of force until it shall have received the sanction of all the Stockholders.

Respectfully submitted,

O. M. AVERY, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate bill to be entitled an act relative to claims placed in the hands of District Solicitors of this State,

Was read the second time, and, on motion, the amendments proposed by the Judiciary Committee adopted.

On motion, the rule was then waived and the bill read the third time by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—36.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act further defining the duties of the Treasurer of the State,

Was read the second time.

The substitute recommended by the Judiciary Committee was then read, and, on motion of Mr. Eppes, laid on the table.

On motion, the rule was then waived, and the original bill read the third time by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Hampton, Hannah, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bradford, Greeley, Hendry, Richardson, Ross, Sessions and Williams—7.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to Judicial Remedies and for other purposes,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Bradford moved to lay the bill on the table ;

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Jackson and Arendell, and were :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Higginbotham, Leslie, Pittman, Richardson, Ross, Thomas and Wynn—18.

Nays—Messrs. Arendell, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hewett, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith and Williams—21.

So the motion was lost.

On motion, the rule was waived, and the bill read the third time by its title and put upon its passage ;

Pending which Mr. Jackson was allowed to read two letters relating to the subject.

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Arendell, Foy, Garnie, Hampton, Hewett, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Polhill, Price of Columbia and Scott—11.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Baltzell, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Higginbotham, Leslie, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Richardson, Ross, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—28.

So the bill was lost.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State a suitable flag or ensign, also a flag for the use of Capitol,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow.

The rule being waived, Mr. Henry moved that Mr. Gee be excused from attendance on the House to-day, on account of sickness of his family;

Which was agreed to.

Resolution in reference to exportation of certain articles by private enterprise,

Was read the second time and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Atlantic, Gulf & Central Railroad,

Was read the second time, and on motion, the amendment proposed by the Committee on Internal Improvements adopted, and the bill ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the election laws of this State relative to soldiers voting,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage:

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Williams and Wynn—36.

Nays—Messrs. Foy and Thomas—2.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Resolution for the support of Wayside Homes,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie,

McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Seward, Smith, Williams and Wynn—34.

Nays—Messrs. Henry, Scott and Thomas—3.

So the resolution passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment for plats furnished the various counties,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Williams—34.

Nays—Messrs. Pittman, Ross and Wynn—3.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to forfeited bonds of criminals,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—37.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Resolution to increase our forces in the field,

Was read the first time, rule waived and read the second time by its title, and, on motion, laid on the table.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Tallahassee, Dec. 2nd, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPRES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I respectfully recommend the following nominations for the advice and consent of the General Assembly, viz:

JAMES A. MASON,
Auctioneer for Alachua county.

JAMES CAVERLY,
Auctioneer for Wakulla county.

Very respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read and the nominations therein contained advised and consented to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
 December 2nd, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has passed the following resolution, viz:

House resolution for the destruction of the State Bonds on hand of the issue of 1856 and 1861.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
 Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the resolution ordered to be enrolled.
 Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
 December 2nd, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has passed the following resolution, viz;

House resolution in relation to adjournment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
 Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read.
 Also the following:

SENATE CHAMBER, }
 December 2nd, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers' families, and others that require assistance.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
 Secretary of the Senate.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
December 2nd, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : The Senate has this day passed the following bills, viz :

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act relative to the assessment of taxes ; and

House bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco during the continuance of the present war.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the Senate bill placed among the orders of the day, and the House bill ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Baltzell asked to be excused from further attendance on the House to-day, on account of sickness ;

Which was granted.

Senate bill to be entitled an act relative to the assessment of taxes,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Taxation and Revenue.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers' families and others that require assistance,

Was read the first time, rule waived, and read the second time by its title.

Mr. Sessions offered a substitute for the bill ;

Which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Wynn, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of said bill, Mr. Williams in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, and, through their Chairman, reported the bill back to the House with amendments, and recommended its passage.

The bill was received and the amendments proposed adopted.

On motion, the rule was waived, and the bill read the third time by its title and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson,

Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—38.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The following communication was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
December 2nd, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The Senate has this day passed the following bill and resolutions, viz:

A bill to be entitled an act appropriating \$10,000 for the Wayside Homes or Hospitals in this State;

Resolution relative to Confederate Treasury Notes;

Joint resolution in relation to the unsettled accounts of Ex-Governor M. S. Perry, Quarter-Master H. V. Snell and John W. Pearson, disbursing agent.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,

Secretary Senate.

Which was read and the Senate bill and resolution placed among the orders of the day and the House resolution ordered to be enrolled.

The rule being waived, Mr. Hampton, from a Joint and Select Committee, made the following report:

Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, members of the several Joint and Select Committees, to whom were referred the unsettled accounts of Ex-Gov. M. S. Perry, beg leave to

REPORT:

That they have had the same under consideration, and, after mature deliberation, recommend that a skilled accountant be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, with full power to investigate and settle the unsettled accounts between Ex-Gov. Perry, H. V. Snell, Q. M., and John W. Pearson, special agent, and the State, and also between themselves, as there appears to have been, and still exists, very large unsettled money transactions between the State and all those gentlemen, as well as

between themselves; hence the almost utter impossibility of determining what sum is due to or from either of them, without settlement with the whole of them; and that the Comptroller be instructed to audit and settle with those gentlemen, in accordance with the settlement of said accountant, and that said accountant report such settlement to the next General Assembly of this State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JESSE NORWOOD,
J. M. ARNOW,
JOHN SCOTT,
F. R. PITTMAN,
A. Y. HAMPTON,
J. C. GREELEY,
R. H. BRADFORD.

Which was received and read.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to appropriate \$10,000 for the Wayside Homes or Hospitals in this State,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Senate joint resolution in relation to the unsettled accounts of Ex-Gov. M. S. Perry, Quarter Master General H. V. Snell and John W. Pearson, Disbursing Agent,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The orders of the day being exhausted, on motion of Mr. Ross, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, December 3d, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum present.

The Rev. Mr. Ellis officiated as Chaplain.

On motion, the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with and the journal approved.

Mr. Hampton moved that the Senate bill in relation to the entry of public lands, which was passed over informally on Saturday last, be taken up and placed among the orders of the day;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Foy moved that the resolution to increase our forces in the field, be taken from the table and placed among the orders of the day;

Upon which motion, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Foy and Ross, and were:

Yeas—Messrs. Foy, Jones, Newbern, Price of Columbia, Ross, Sessions, Thomas and Williams—8.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Dishong, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Henry, Higginbotham, Jackson, McGehee, Mettancr, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Richardson, Scott, Seward and Wynn—23.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Hampton moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, upon the refusal of the Senate to concur in the House amendment to Senate bill to be entitled an act for the payment of plats furnished certain counties;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Hampton, Henry and Hewett appointed said committee.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills beg leave to report the following bills and resolutions as correctly enrolled, viz:

An act for the relief of Aaron W. DaCosta;

An act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco during the continuance of the present war;

Resolution relative to the civil authorities of this State;

Resolution relative to Confederate Treasury Notes; and

Resolution for the destruction of the State Bonds on hand of the issues of 1856 and 1861.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Which was read.

Mr. Jones, from the Joint Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report:

The Standing Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on Military Affairs, forming a Joint and Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Arsenal, begs leave to

REPORT:

That it is inexpedient at this session of the General Assembly to establish a Military Academy at said place, but that the same should be taken care of by the Governor and safely kept; and that the Governor allow the Confederate States to store therein such property as they desire.

They have therefore prepared the accompanying joint resolu-

tion which they have sent to the Senate, which they recommend do pass.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD HOPKINS,
Chairman Senate Committee.
JAMES Y. JONES,
Chairman House Committee.

Which was read.

Mr. Greeley, from the Committee on Taxation and Revenue, made the following report :

Your Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act relative to the assessment of taxes, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

That in our opinion the bill is very objectionable, and as we can see no necessity for the passage of such an act, we respectfully ask that the bill do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. GREELEY.

Which was received and read, and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Pittman, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, made the following report :

The Committee on Engrossed Bills report the following bill as correctly engrossed, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State a suitable flag or ensign ; also a flag to be used at the Capitol.

F. R. PITTMAN, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

The following message was received from the Senate :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
December 3rd, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : The Senate has this day passed the following bills, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the patrol laws of this State ;

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the sales of a certain

portion of the Common Schools Lands to Frances M. Bryan, of Franklin county;

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sumter county to keep his office at his own house; also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the act of 1851, providing for the establishment of two Seminaries of Learning, approved February 14, 1861.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was received and read and the bills placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following :

SENATE CHAMBER, }
December 2nd, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR: The Senate has refused to concur in House amendments to the following bill, viz :

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment for plats furnished the various counties.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHITEHURST,
Secretary of the Senate.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act relative to the assessment of taxes,

Was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Jackson, indefinitely postponed.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. Eppes moved that the vote just taken, indefinitely postponing Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act relative to the assessment of taxes, be reconsidered;

Which was not agreed to.

Senate bill to be entitled an act appropriating \$10,000 for the Wayside Homes and Hospitals in this State,

Was read the second time, rule waived, read the third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Newbern, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—33.

Nays—Messrs. Henry and Scott—2.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, a committee consisting of Messrs. Greeley, Hannah and Seward was appointed to certify the same to the Senate.

The committee retired, and in a short time returned and reported that they had performed their duty, and were discharged.

Senate joint resolution in relation to the unsettled accounts of Ex-Gov. M. S. Perry, Quarter-Master General H. V. Snell and John W. Pearson. Disbursing agent,

Was read the second time.

Mr. Ross moved to amend by striking out "an accountant" and inserting "two accountants:"

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Foy moved to amend further by adding "and in case of disagreement thy shall call in a third person:"

Which was agreed to.

On motion, the rule was waived and the bill read the third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—33.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House, as having passed the Senate, a resolution for the relief of R. E. Frier, and also the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That His Excellency the Governor be notified by a Joint Committee, that this General Assembly have resolved to adjourn on Friday, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same.

The resolutions were received and placed among the orders of the day.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the Charter of the Atlantic, Gulf & Central Railroad,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Bradford, Cromartie, Foy, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Nixon, Overstreet, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—28.

Nays—Messrs. Newbern and Ross—2.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Engrossed bill to be entitled an act to provide for furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State, a suitable flag or ensign, also a flag to be used at the Capitol,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was :

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Foy, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—32.

Nays—none.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, Mr. Avery offered the following resolution:

Resolution relative to appointment of agents in Greenville and Montgomery ;

Which was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate resolution for the relief of R. E. Frier,

Was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the patrol laws of this State,

Was read the first time, rule waived, and read the second time by its title.

Mr. Pittman offered the following amendment :

Provided, That the County Commissioners of their respective counties shall have the power to exempt from duty all persons

who are physically disqualified for the duties imposed on them by the provisions of this act ;

Which was adopted.

Mr. Henry moved to amend by adding that " the provisions of this act shall be in full force and effect during the continuance of the present war and no longer ; "

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Bradford moved to amend by striking out " 16," and inserting " 18 ; "

Which was not agreed to.

On motion, the rule was waived, and the bill read the third time by its title, and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bradford, Mettauer, Ross and Sessions—4.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the act of 1851, providing for the establishment of two Seminaries of Learning, approved February 14th, 1861,

Was read the first time, rule waved, read the second and third times by its title, and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hampton, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Nixon, Price of Alachua, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—21.

Nays—Messrs. Gee, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward and Williams—16.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate resolution to notify the Governor of the approaching adjournment of the General Assembly,

Was read and adopted, and on motion, Messrs. Jackson, Foy and Polhill were appointed a committee to act with the committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon his Excellency the Governor.

The committee retired, and in a short time returned and reported that they had performed their duty and were discharged.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Clerk of the

Circuit Court of Sumter county to keep his office at his own house,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title, and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGeehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—36.

Nay—Mr. Dishong—1.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to authorize the sale of a certain portion of the Common School Lands to Frances M. Bryan, of Franklin county,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the sale and entry of public lands, approved Dec. 12th, 1862,

Was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, December 2, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR:—I herewith return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act for the protection of the stock of citizens in the counties of Lafayette, Taylor, Levy, Orange, Brevard, Volusia and St. Johns" without my approval and for the following reasons.

The bill proposes to require every person who attempts to drive out cattle from any of the counties therein named, or through any of those counties, to stop on the line of such county and look up the agent, who at the time may be at the other end of the county or out of the way, and, having found the agent, to have the stock examined by him and to pay him a tax of ten cents per head, thus entailing upon the driver a great loss

of time, irrespective of other loss and expense, without any practical good resulting commensurate with any evil sought to be remedied.

The enforcement of the provisions of this bill may embarrass the Confederate Government; for, should the Government require beef or hogs from those counties, let the emergency be ever so great, the persons composing the detail or engaged in driving for the Government, would have to stop and hunt up the agent to have the beef or hogs in their charge examined and taxed. After this would come the payment of the tax. How is this to be paid? The persons composing the detail would not be provided with the necessary funds, it not being usual or customary to place funds in the hands of such Government agents. If paid by them, how shall they be reimbursed, there being no law of the State or of the Confederate States for that purpose.

Again, this bill will prevent many citizens, living on the line of said counties and having stock running in said counties, from gathering together their own stock in the spring for milking and driving off, without paying this tax or subjecting themselves to a penalty of from five hundred to one thousand dollars.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.

On the question shall the bill be passed over the Governor's veto, the vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Campbell, Cromartie, Greeley, Hendry, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Overstreet, Price of Alachua, Richardson, Scott and Seward—12.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Dishong, Foy, Gann, Gee, Hampton, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Nixon, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Ross, Sessions, Smith and Thomas—22.

So the bill was lost.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House, as having passed the Senate, joint resolution relative to the Arsenal, and the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That the Joint Committee of the Senate and House on Finance and Public Accounts be instructed to destroy by fire the sum of forty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents, redeemed under Ordinance 49, and now in the Treasurer's office, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same; also,

To notify the House that the Senate had refused to pass House bill to be entitled an act relative to interest on judgment.

The resolutions were received and placed among the orders of the day.

The following communication was received from His Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
Tallahassee, December 3d, 1863. }

HON. THOMAS J. EPPES:

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I respectfully recommend the following nomination for the advice and consent of the General Assembly, viz:

WILLIAM O. JEFFREYS,

Auctioneer for the County of Columbia.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read, and the nomination advised and consented to.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to the omission of the printer to insert in the journal of the proceedings of the House, of the 27th ult., the fact of the election on that day of Oscar Hart, as Assistant Enrolling Clerk of the House, to date from the 26th ult.;

Whereupon, it was ordered that the entry be made in the proceedings of to-day, to date from the 26th ult.

Senate joint resolution relative to the Arsenal,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, McGehee, Nixon, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Scott, Sessions, Smith, Thomas and Wynn—21.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Mettauer, Newbern, Overstreet, Pittman, Richardson, Ross and Seward—13.

So the resolution passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate joint resolution relative to the destruction, by the Committee on Finance and Public accounts, of Treasury notes,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern,

Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Williams—32.

Nay—Mr. Jackson—1.

So the resolution passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session—a quorum present.

The orders of the day were resumed.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House, as having passed the Senate, a bill to be entitled an act to levy a tax on blockade or imported liquors and other goods, and a resolution in relation to the accounts of the late United States Receivers and Registers, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same.

The bill and resolution were received and placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Public Lands, made the following report:

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate, &c., approved Dec. 13th, 1862, ask leave to report the same back to the House and recommend that it do not pass, as a bill including all its provisions has been passed.

N. T. SCOTT, Chairman.

Which was received and read and the bill placed among the orders of the day.

Also the following:

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the sale of certain portions of the Common School Fund, &c., ask leave to report the same back to the House and recommend that the bill do not pass.

Respectfully submitted,

N. T. SCOTT, Chairman.

Which was read and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills report the following bill as correctly enrolled, viz:

An act to prevent the distilling of spirituous liquors in this State.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Which was read.

The rule being waived, Mr. Price of Columbia, introduced the following bill:

A bill to be entitled an act making appropriations for the expenses of the second session of the twelfth General Assembly, and for other purposes;

Which was received and read the first time, rule waived and read the second time.

Mr. Henry moved to amend the bill by allowing the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives each twelve dollars per day, in lieu of the ten dollars, as provided for in the bill;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Eppes offered the following amendment:

"To Oscar Hart Assistant Enrolling Secretary, eighty dollars, (\$80 00.")

Which was adopted.

On motion, the rule was waived and the bill read the third time by its title and put upon its passage;

The vote was-

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—37.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House, as having passed the Senate, a bill to be entitled an act authorizing the County Commissioners of Leon county to assess additional taxes for the support of soldiers' families and the indigent of said county, and regulating the collection thereof; and also to inform the House that the Senate had refused to concur in House amendments to Senate joint resolution in relation to the unsettled accounts of Ex-Governor M. S. Perry, Quarter-Master

General H. V. Snell and John W. Pearson, Disbursing Agent, and to ask the House to recede from the same.

The bill and resolution were received and placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Hampton, from a Joint Select Committee, made the following report :

The Joint and Select Committee, to whom was referred a bill for the payment of plats and tracts, have met and agreed upon five dollars being inserted in lieu of six as the House amendment, and ask the House to pass it with such amendment; and send it forthwith to the Senate.

A. Y. HAMPTON, Chm'n.

Which was received and read, and on motion, the amendment proposed by the Conference Committee adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, Mr. Greeley moved that the vote taken this morning on a Senate resolution relative to the arsenal, be reconsidered ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Greeley then moved to place the resolution back upon its second reading ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Greeley then moved that a Committee of three be appointed to convey said resolution back to the Senate, the same having been sent to the House informally ;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Greeley, Ross and Overstreet appointed said Committee.

The Committee retired and in a short time returned and reported that they had performed their duty and were discharged.

A Committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House, as having passed the Senate, a resolution relative to the arsenal, and asked the concurrence of the House in the same.

A Committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House, as having passed the Senate, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the more effectual administration of justice in the Courts of this State, approved 24th January, 1851, and a joint resolution relative to the pay of the soldiers of the Confederate States, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same ; also to notify the House that the Senate had refused to pass House bill to be entitled an act to punish slaves for certain offences.

The Senate bill and resolution were received and placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Garnie moved that each and every member of this body present their pay to the soldiers' families who require assistance.

Mr. Pittman offered the following as an amendment to Mr. Garnie's motion:

Provided, That nothing in this motion shall prevent Mr. I. V. Garnie, or any other member of this House, from contributing the amount of his or their own pay.

Mr. Avery moved that Mr. Pittman's motion be substituted in lieu of the original motion;

Which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the substitute was laid on the table.

Senate resolution in relation to the accounts of the late United States Receivers and Registers,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate joint resolution relative to the Arsenal,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second and third times by its title, and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jones, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Williams—31.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Cromartie, Jackson, Mat-tauer, Richardson and Wynn—7.

So the resolution passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate joint resolution in relation to the unsettled accounts of Ex-Gov. M. S. Perry, Quarter-Master General H. V. Snell, and John W. Pearson, Disbursing Agent.

Was taken up, and on motion, the House receded from its amendments.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to levy a tax on blockade or imported liquors, and other goods,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title.

Mr. Eppes offered the following amendment:

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be of force or go into effect until Congress restricts and forbids the running of the blockade; and the General Assembly urges upon Congress the necessity of stopping and forbidding the running of the blockade, except for Government and State purposes.

Mr. Foy moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Foy and Jones and were :

Yeas—Messrs. Arendell, Foy, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith and Thomas—20.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Henry, Mettauer, Overstreet, Pittman, Williams and Wynn—18.

So the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Wynn moved to indefinitely postpone the bill,

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Wynn and Garnie and were :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Avery, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Henry, Mettauer, Overstreet, Pittman and Wynn—14.

Nays—Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Bradford, Foy, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Williams—23.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Mettauer moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Jones and McGee and were :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Henry, Mettauer, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Seward, Williams and Wynn—21.

Nays—Messrs. Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Smith and Thomas—16.

So the motion was agreed to and the bill referred.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Dec. 3d, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House Representatives:

SIR: I have approved and signed the following bill and resolutions, viz:

An act to prevent and punish all persons planting and cultivating, in the State of Florida, over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco during the continuance of the present war;

Resolution relative to the civil authority of the State of Florida;

Resolution relative to Confederate Treasury notes; and

Resolution for the destruction of the State Bonds on hand of the issues of 1856 and 1861.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.

Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the County Commissioners of Leon county to assess additional taxes for the support of soldiers' families and the indigent of said county, and regulating the collection thereof,

Was read the first time, rule waived, read the second time by its title, and on motion of Mr. Bradford, laid on the table.

The rule being waived, Mr. Foy moved to reconsider the vote just taken laying the bill on the table;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Henry moved that the House adjourn until 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. Wynn moved that the House adjourn until two minutes before 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. McGehee moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock;

Which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the House took a recess until 7½ o'clock, p. m.

HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK. P. M.

The House resumed its session—a quorum present.

The orders of the day were resumed.

The rule being waived, Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Public Lands, made the following report:

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a resolution in relation to the accounts of the late United States Receivers and Registers, have had the same under consideration and recommend its passage.

N. T. SCOTT, Chm'n.

Which was received and read, and the accompanying resolution placed among the orders of the day.

The rule being waived, Mr. Avery offered the following resolution :

Joint resolution relative to the Jefferson Manufacturing Company ;

Which was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate joint resolution relative to the pay of the soldiers of the Confederate States,

Was read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the more effectual administration of justice in the Courts of this State, approved January 24th, 1861,

Was read the first time; rule waived, read the second time by its title and, on motion of Mr. Wynn, indefinitely postponed.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

8 O'CLOCK P. M.

The House resumed its session—a quorum present.

The orders of the day were resumed.

The rule being waived, Mr. Avery moved that the Senate resolution in relation to the accounts of the late United States Receivers and Registers, reported upon by the Committee on Public Lands, be taken up ;

Which was agreed to.

The rule was then waived, and the bill read the second and third times by its title, and put upon its passage ;

The vote was :

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Williams—35.

Nays—None.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

A Committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the

House, as having passed the Senate, a bill to be entitled an act to declare and establish the rights of the State of Florida in certain Railroads, and a bill to be entitled an act relative to defaulting jurors, and House bill to be entitled an act making appropriations for the expenses of the second session of the twelfth General Assembly, and for other purposes; also that the Senate had concurred in House substitute to a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers, or their families, during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the sale and entry of Public Lands, approved Dec. 15th, 1862.

The Senate bills were received and placed among the orders of the day and the House bills ordered to be enrolled.

The rules being waived, Mr. Scott moved that Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the entry and sale of public lands, approved December 13th, 1862, reported upon by the Committee on Public Lands, be taken up;

Which was agreed to.

The rules were then waived and the bill was read the second time and, on motion, laid on the table.

The rule being waived, Mr. Scott moved that Senate bill to be entitled an act to authorize the sale of a certain portion of the Common School Lands to Francis M. Bryan, of Franklin county, which was reported on by the Committee on Public Lands, be taken up;

Which was agreed to.

The rule was then waived and the bill was read the second time and, on motion, laid on the table.

Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to defaulting jurors,

Was read the first time, rules waived, read the second time by its title and, on motion, laid on the table.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to declare and establish the rights of the State of Florida in certain Railroads,

Was read the first time, rule waived and read the second time by its title.

Mr. Epps moved to lay the bill on the table;

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Amos and Scott, and were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Bradford, Cromartie, Foy, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Jackson, McGehee, Nixon, Scott, Seward, Smith, Williams and Wynn—17.

Nays—Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Campbell, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hewett, Jones, Mettauer, Newbern, Pittman,

Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Sessions and Thomas—19.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Avery moved that the rule be waived and the bill be read the third time by its title, and put upon its passage;

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Hampton and Eppes, and were:

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Campbell, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hewett, Jones, Mettauer, Newbern, Nixon, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Sessions, Smith and Thomas—21.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Bradford, Cromartie, Foy, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, McGehee, Scott, Seward, Williams and Wynn—14.

So the motion was lost, four-fifths not agreeing.

Mr. Eppes moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Judiciary;

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Avery and Jackson, and were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Bradford, Cromartie, Foy, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, McGehee, Nixon, Polhill, Scott, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—18.

Nays—Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Campbell, Dishong, Garnie, Greeley, Hewett, Jackson, Jones, Mettauer, Newbern, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross and Sessions—18.

So the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the bill was ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Williams moved that the rule be waived to allow him to introduce a bill;

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Polhill and Jones, and were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Bradford, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Hampton, Henry, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Nixon, Polhill, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—18.

Nays—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Campbell, Cromartie, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Mettauer, Newbern, Pittman, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions and Seward—18.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Scott moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock;

Upon which, the yeas and nays being called for by Messrs. Avery and Jones, were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Bradford, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Henry, Nixon, Richardson, Scott and Wynn—10.

Nays—Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hendry, Hewett, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Newbern, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Ross, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas and Williams—26.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. Wynn moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock;

Upon which, the yeas and nays being called for by Messrs. Williams and Henry, were:

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Dishong, Foy, Garnie, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Newbern, Nixon, Price of Alachua, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Sessions, Seward, Smith and Wynn—21.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Gee, Hampton, Jackson, Jones, McGehee, Mettauer, Pittman, Polhill, Scott, Thomas and Williams—16

So the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, December 4th, 1863.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—a quorum not present.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for the absentees.

A quorum appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Greeley moved that the reading of the Journal of yesterday's proceedings be dispensed with;

Which was not agreed to.

The journal was then read and approved.

A Committee appeared at the bar and informed the House that the Senate had passed the following bills and resolutions, viz:

House bill to be entitled an act to provide clothing for troops from Florida, in the service of the Confederate States; House bill to be entitled an act further defining the duties of the Treasurer of the State; House bill to be entitled an act to provide for furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State, a suitable flag or ensign, also a flag to be used at the Capitol; House resolution in relation to copying the laws; House resolution relative to appointment of agents in Greenville and Montgomery; House joint resolution relation to the Jefferson Manufacturing Company; and House resolution

in reference to exportation of certain articles by private enterprise, with amendment; also that the Senate had refused to pass House bill to be entitled an act to facilitate the transaction of business in the Quarter Master General's office, and House resolutions for the relief of Justices of the Peace.

The bills and resolutions that had passed without amendment were ordered to be enrolled, and the resolution passed with amendments placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Greeley moved that Mr. Price of Alachua be excused from further attendance on this House, on account of sickness in his family;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Avery, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to levy a tax on blockade or imported liquors and other goods, ask leave to report the bill back to the House without amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

O. M. AVERY, Chairman.

Which was read, and the accompanying bill placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills beg leave to report the following bills as correctly enrolled, to wit:

An act to amend an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war, and also to regulate the entry and sale of Public Lands, approved Dec. 13, 1862; also

An act making appropriations for the expenses of the second session of the twelfth General Assembly, and for other purposes.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Which was read.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish the House with a copy of the correspondence which has occurred with regard to the removal of iron from railroads in Florida, between his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. David Yulee, Gen. Beauregard, the Secretary of War, the President of the Confederate States and other officers of the Government.

Mr. Avery offered the following amendment:

That there shall also be furnished the correction to the statement made in one of the Governor's letters with regard to the Alabama & Florida Railroad.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Williams and Jones, and were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Bradford, Garnie, Gee, Hampton, Henry, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Nixon, Overstreet, Polhill, Williams and Wynn—16.

Nays—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Greeley, Hannah, Hewett, Mettauer, Newbern, Pittman, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith and Thomas—22.

So the motion was not agreed to and the amendment adopted.

On the adoption of the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were call for by Messrs. Williams and Henry, and were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Bradford, Dishong, Foy, Gee, Hampton, Hendry, Henry, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Nixon, Polhill, Seward, Thomas and Williams—18.

Nays—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Campbell, Cromartie, Duval, Garnie, Greeley, Hannah, Hewett, Higginbotham, Mettauer, Newbern, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Smith and Wynn—21.

So the resolution was lost.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to be entitled an act to declare and establish the rights of the State of Florida in certain Railroads,

Was read the third time and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Avery, Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Garnie, Greeley, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Leslie, Mettauer, Newbern, Overstreet, Pittman, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith and Thomas—24.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Arendell, Bradford, Cromartie, Foy, Gee, Hampton, Hannah, Henry, Jones, McGehee, Nixon, Polhill, Williams and Wynn—15.

So the bill passed—title as stated.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to levy a tax on blockade or imported liquors and other goods,

Was read the second time.

Mr. McGehee moved its indefinite postponement;

Upon which the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. McGehee and Foy, and were:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hannah, Hen-

ry, Jones, Mettauer, Overstreet, Pittman, Seward, Williams and Wynn—19.

Nays—Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Foy, Hendry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, McGehee, Newbern, Nixon, Richardson, Ross, Smith and Thomas—14.

So the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

The Committee on Enrolled Bills beg leave to report the following bills and resolution as correctly enrolled, viz:

An Act further defining the duties of the Treasurer of the State;

An Act to provide clothing for troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate States; and,

Joint resolution.

THOMAS J. McGEHEE, Chm'n.

Which was read.

House resolution in reference to exportation of certain articles by private enterprise, having passed the Senate with amendments, was taken up, and, on motion, the Senate amendments concurred in, and the bill as amended ordered to be enrolled.

Senate joint resolution relative to the Indian River Canal and Fund,

Was read the first time, rule waived and read the second time by its title.

Mr. Wynn moved to lay the resolution on the table;

Which was not agreed to.

Mr. McGehee moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Internal Improvements;

Which was not agreed to.

On motion, the rule was then waived, and the resolution read the third time by its title, and put upon its passage;

The vote was:

Yeas—Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Bradford, Campbell, Dishong, Duval, Hampton, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Newbern, Ross, Sessions, Seward and Smith—17.

Nays—Messrs. Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hannah, Hendry, Henry, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauer, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—19.

So the resolution was lost.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

The rule being waived, Mr. Price of Columbia, from the Joint Standing Committee of the Senate and House on Finance and Public Accounts, made the following report:

The Joint Standing Committee of the Senate and House on Finance and Public Accounts beg leave to report that they have destroyed by fire the forty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents of redeemed Treasury Notes in the Treasurer's office, reported by this Committee on yesterday, and which was ordered to be burned by resolution approved the 3rd instant.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Chairman House Committee.
JESSE NORWOOD,
Chairman Senate Committee.

Which was read.

Senate resolution for the relief of R. E. Frier,

Was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. McGehee, laid on the table.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Dec. 4th, 1863. }

Hon. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have approved and signed the following bills, viz:

An act for the relief of Aaron W. DaCosta; also,

An act to prevent the distilling of spirituous liquors in this State.

Respectfully,
JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.

Also the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Dec. 4th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have approved and signed the following bills, viz:

An act making appropriations for the expenses of the second session of the twelfth General Assembly, and for other purposes; also,

An act to amend an act to prevent the entry of lands occupied by soldiers or their families during the continuance of the present war.

Very respectfully,
JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.
Also the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Dec. 4th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I respectfully recommend the following nomination for the advice and consent of the General Assembly, viz:

W. W. HULL,

Auctioneer for the county of Clay.

Very respectfully,
JOHN MILTON.

Which was read, and the nomination advised and consented to.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that they had been appointed to convey to the House as having passed the Senate, resolution in relation to the war between the Confederate States and the United States, and to ask the concurrence of the House in the same.

The resolution was received and placed among the orders of the day.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the rule was waived, and the following resolutions, which were passed over informally on the 25th November, were taken up:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That, to supply the soldiers in the field and our armies, now engaged in the most desperate strife, at a most critical period of the struggle, is the highest and most imperative duty, both of the Confederate and State Governments, and of every loyal citizen; that all should contribute in this emergency by voluntary contribution, or by a warm, earnest and cordial support of the laws made to that end, that the cause of our country may not be imperilled for want of such support.

2nd. Resolved, That it is more particularly the duty of those having large means and property, left at home for this very purpose, and who have a superfluity on hand, not to hold back, but to come forth in a commendable spirit, that the confidence reposed in them be not abused; and that they do not sell for speculation for their own enrichment, but contribute a part to their country, that all that is dear to them, their lives, liberty and property, may be saved from the grasp of an insolent tyrant; that any failure in this respect may expect neither sympathy, countenance nor support from this Legislature, but, on the contrary, the

severest condemnation and censure, and may make themselves responsible for their country's ruin.

3rd. Resolved, That every law is liable to abuse, and whilst every violation of it for improper purposes should meet with prompt resistance and exposure, yet that this by no means establishes the impropriety of the law which contemplates no such result, and is not rightly amenable for such abuse. That in this instance, as well as all others of asserted improper action by the Confederate authorities, the proper corrective is by application and remonstrance to the heads of that Government under which they hold their office.

4th. Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the venerated Chief Magistrate JEFFERSON DAVIS, and entertain the fullest conviction that with proper representations and exposure of the alleged misconduct complained of, the appropriate remedy will be cheerfully and satisfactorily applied.

5th. Resolved, That we deprecate all and every action, however well meant, on the part of the State officers, calculated to embarrass the Confederate Government in its proper functions, and that the Legislature pledge themselves to the support, not only of this, but of other laws within the rightful province of the Confederate Congress.

6th. Resolved, That the Committee charged with the Governor's Message on this subject, on yesterday, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Resolution in relation to the war between the Confederate States and the United States,

Was read.

Mr. Hampton offered the following amendment:

"And be it further enacted, That we surrender up all Railroad iron that is actually necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war."

Which was not agreed to.

The resolution was then read and adopted.

Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate.

Mr. McGehee moved that Mr. Polhill be added to the Committee on Enrolled bills;

Which was agreed to.

On motion, the House took a recess untill twenty minutes before 12 o'clock, m.

20 MINUTES BEFORE 12 O'CLOCK, M.

The House resumed its session.

The following members answered to their names :

Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Amos, Arendell, Avery, Baltzell, Bradford, Campbell, Cromartie, Dishong, Duval, Foy, Garnie, Gee, Greeley, Hampton, Hainah, Hendry, Henry, Hewett, Higginbotham, Jackson, Jones, Leslie, McGehee, Mettauier, Newbern, Nixon, Overstreet, Pittman, Polhill, Price of Columbia, Richardson, Ross, Scott, Sessions, Seward, Smith, Thomas, Williams and Wynn—40.

A quorum present.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report :

The Committee on Enrolled Bills report the following bill and resolutions as correctly enrolled, viz :

An act to provide for furnishing to each regiment and battalion in Confederate service from this State a suitable flag or ensign ; also a flag to be used at the Capitol ;

Resolution in relation to copying the Laws ; and,

Resolution relative to appointment of agents in Greenville and Montgomery.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Which was read.

Mr. Henry offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered the Hon. T. J. Eppes, Speaker of this House, for the eminently acceptable and dignified manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office.

Which was read and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered, to Thomas B. Barefoot, Clerk, Dr. Wm. F. Bynum, Assistant Clerk, and all the other officers of this House, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged the various duties of their several offices.

Which was read and unanimously adopted.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Tallahassee, Dec. 4th, 1863. }

HON. T. J. EPPES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR : I have approved and signed the following bills and resolution, viz :

An act further defining the duties of the Treasurer of the State ;

An act to provide clothing for troops from Florida in the service of the Confederate States ; also,

Resolution relative to exemption of workmen in the Jefferson Manufacturing Company.

Respectfully,
JOHN MILTON.

Which was read.

Mr. McGehee, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report :

The Committee on Enrolled Bills report the following resolution as correctly enrolled, viz :

Resolution in reference to exportation and importation of certain articles by private enterprise.

THOS. J. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Which was read.

The rule being waived, Mr. Williams moved that a committee of three be appointed by the House, to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is now about to adjourn, and ask if he has any further communication to make ;

Which was agreed to, and Messrs. Williams, Henry and Hewett appointed said committee.

The committee retired, and in short time returned and reported that they had performed their duty, and that the Governor had informed them he had no further communications to make to the General Assembly.

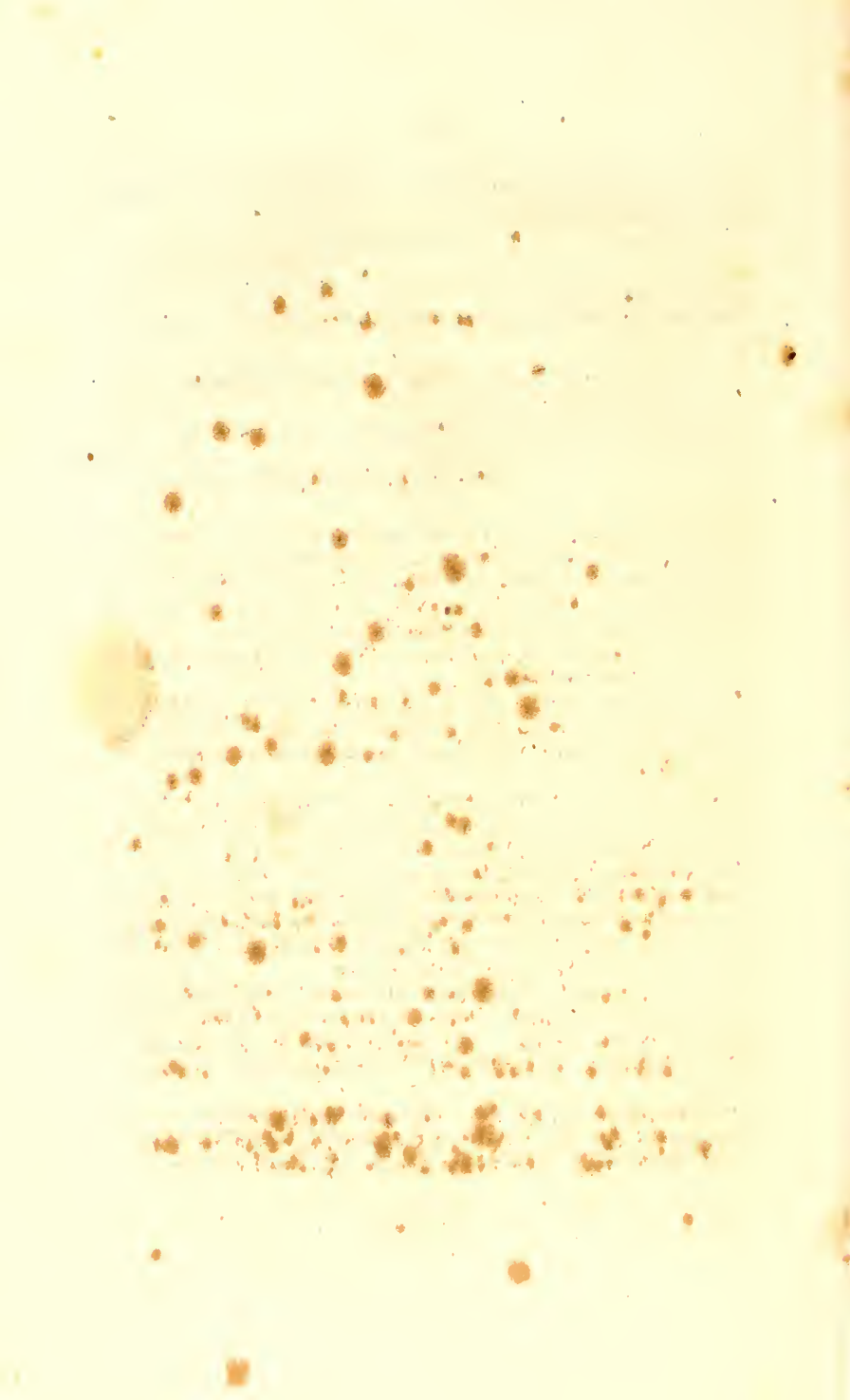
The same committee was requested to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the hour of 12 o'clock, M., having arrived, the House was now ready to adjourn *sine die*.

The committee retired, and in a short time returned and reported that they had performed their duty and were discharged.

A committee from the Senate appeared at the bar and informed the House that the hour of 12 o'clock, M., having arrived, the Senate was now ready to adjourn *sine die*.

The Speaker, in a brief and pertinent address, returned thanks to the House, on the part of himself and the other officers of the House, for its endorsement and appreciation of the manner in which he and they had performed the duties of their respective positions.

The hour of 12 o'clock, M.—the time designated in a joint resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly—having arrived the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die*.



DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, November 2d, 1863. }

To His Excellency JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida:

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of law, I herewith submit my official Report upon the finances of the State for the year ending on the 31st day of October, 1863:

The receipts at the Treasury amount to \$916,980 81

To-wit:—From License Tax,	\$923 73
“ Fines,	540 08
“ Auction Tax,	1,632 85
“ Revenue 1857,	51 38
1859,	800 64
1860,	948 14
1861,	9,354 60
1862,	70,254 99
1863,	600 00
From Charter License, Apalachicola Chan-	
nel Company,	100 00
“ Duty on R. R. iron at Fernandina,	9,161 10
“ State Bonds of 1856,	5,000 00
“ Hospital Fund,	2,639 10
“ Destitute Families of Soldiers,	8,505 10
“ Contingent Fund,	1,497 26
“ Maintenance Lunatics,	283 50
“ Treasury Notes,	802,550 20
“ Military Purposes,	2,138 14—\$916,980 81

The Warrants issued amounted to \$610,136 94

To-wit:—Executive Department—	
On account of Salaries,	\$6,100 00
Judicial Department—	
On account of Salaries,	22,902 74
“ Criminal Prosecutions,	4,687 64
“ Jurors and Witnesses,	6,453 40
“ Post Mortem Examinations,	33 00
“ Maintenance Lunatics,	2,196 03
“ Lands bought in by the State	
for Taxes,	524 57

On account	General Printing and Publishing,	555 00
"	Contingent Expenses, State,	10,914 75
"	Public Lands,	1,721 95
"	Contractors Surveying Public Lands,	703 25
"	Repairs of Capitol,	922 60
"	Conting't Expenses Supreme Court,	38 25
"	Military Purposes,	12,043 91
"	Interest State debt,	35,495 80
"	Payment State debt,	217,353 98
"	Expenses General Assembly,	21,323 99
"	Act appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the sick and wounded Soldiers from Fla. in the several Hospitals,	6,561 43
"	Hospital Florida Troops in the West,	2,000 00
"	Resolution to facilitate the procurement of Cotton and Wool Cards,	5,200 00
"	Payment of Troops in service after 10th March, 1862,	16,326 35
"	State Scrip of 1857 for interest on Scrip of 1853, for interest	285 09
"	Act to pay certain certificates to Sparkman, Parker, Dyches, and other volunteer companies,	12,535 62
"	Appropriation to purchase stationery for the use of the Government, and candles for the General Assembly,	500 00
"	Clerk hire for Executive Department,	101 15
"	Resolution relative to copying the Laws,	125 00
"	Resolution to defray the burial expenses of Hon. Archibald Campbell, dec'd,	55 25
"	Act for relief of Gen. W. E. Anderson and others, 1861,	62 99
"	same, 1862,	2,284 18
"	Act for relief of J. J. Ward, sheriff,	150 00
"	Act for relief of Capt. Jenkins of the Sloop Hancock,	240 00
"	Act for relief of S. J. Perry, deputy sheriff,	100 00
"	Act for relief of R. Saunders, sheriff,	205 63
"	Act for relief of widow of Gen. B. Hopkins and others,	4,335 07
"	Act for relief of John Kelly,	300 00
"	Act for relief of Lieut. H. A. Gray,	120 00

"	Act for relief of J. A. Granger,	24 37
"	Act for relief of Jas. Caverly,	14 77
"	Compen'tion to Messrs. Papy and Banks,	50 00
"	Act to aid the Families of Sol- diers,	191,505 83
"	Election returns,	137 00
"	Pay for signing Treas. Notes,	20 00
"	Expenses Treasury Notes,	13,737 73
"	Act to provide Clothing for State Troops,	8,816 96
"	Pensions,	20 00
"	Act for relief of Dr. John P. Duval,	\$396 66—610,186 94

SCHOOL FUND.

Balance from receipts of fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1862,	\$ 6,690 89
Paid in by Hugh A. Corley, Register,	17,656 30
" " " City of Tallahassee on account of loan,	887 30
Total,	\$25,234 49
Paid out—By warrants to H. A. Corley, Register, for salary,	\$ 700 00
" " to same, for expenses of office,	61 00
" " to Walter Gwynn, Compt., for investment,	5,000 00— 5,761 00
Leaving balance in treasury,	\$19,473 49
Bonds on hand belonging to this Fund per last report :	
44 State of Florida, \$1,000, 7 per cent.,	\$44,000 00
10 " of " 500, 8 per cent.,	5,000 00
Part of one of " 7 " "	860 00
" " " " 7 " "	506 06
9 Florida Railroad, 7 " "	9,000 00
1 Putnam county, 3,000 8 " "	3,000 00
Purchased Nov. 3, '62, 5 State of Florida, 1,000 7 per cent.,	5,000 00
Received from State of Florida, one 8 per cent. bond for the sum of	99,500 00
Making,	\$166,866 06

INTEREST SCHOOL FUND.

Balance from receipts of fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1862,	\$ 1,787 81
Received from State of Florida, interest on loan of \$99,500, to January 1, 1863,	15,277 22
Received interest on bonds in my hands,	9,993 95
" " " " of city of Tallahassee in hands of Treasurer,	112 70
Total,	\$27,171 68

Paid out—By warrants to Hugh A. Corley, superintendent of Public Schools,	24,966 68
Leaving balance in treasury,	\$2,205 00

SEMINARY FUND.

Balance from receipts of fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1862,	\$508 40
Paid in by H. A. Corley, Register,	7,948 90
Total,	\$8,457 30
Paid out—By Warrants to H. A. Corley, Reg., for salary, \$700 “ “ “ “ “ “ expenses of office,	21— 721 00
Leaving balance in treasury,	\$7,736 30
Bonds belonging to this Fund as per last report:	
6 State of Florida, \$1,000, 7 per cent.,	\$6,000 00
2 “ “ “ 500, 8 “ “	1,000 00
1 Florida Railroad, 1,000, 7 “ “	1,000 00
Part of two 7 per cent. Florida State bonds,	633 94
Received from State of Florida, one 8 per cent. bond for	60,992 45
Total,	\$69,626 39

INTEREST SEMINARY FUND.

Balance from receipts of fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1862,	\$271 90
Received interest on \$60,992.45, loaned State of Florida to Jan- uary 1, 1863,	9,383 56
“ on bonds in my hands,	3,229 07
Total,	\$12,884 62
Paid out—By warrants on account West Florida Seminary,	\$4,153 84
“ “ “ “ East Florida Seminary,	176 32 —4,330 16
Leaving balance in Treasury,	\$8,554 46

War Tax Treasury Notes.

In obedience to section 1, of the act approved December 6, 1862, entitled “an act to aid the families of soldiers that require assistance,” I signed and turned over to the Treasurer \$159,605 of the \$159,625 treasury notes in my hands, as per last report. leaving two defective tens still in my hands.

They are numbered and registered as follows:

To-wit:—1,220 Hundreds,	letter "H,"	numbered from	1 to	1,220
440 Fifties,	" "G,"	"	2,000 to	2,440
15 Twenties,	" "F,"	"	2,601 to	2,615
18 Tens,	" "E,"	"	4,601 to	4,618
3,025 Fives,	" "A,"	"	7,090 to	10,025

STATEMENT of Balances by Sundry Officers, Oct. 31, 1863.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

A W Nicholson, T C,	Revenue 1848,	\$90 40	
	Auction tax,	29 36—	119 76
Francis M Maura, Shff,	Licenses,	287 50	
	Fines,	148 37	
	Auction tax,	21 95—	457 82
Donald Davidson, Auct'r,	Auction tax,	34 84—	34 84
F DelaRua, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1852,	731 21	
	Licenses,	191 08—	922 29
W McR Jordon, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1859,	330 77	
	Licenses,	86 82	
	Fines,	45 78—	463 37
A J Collins, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1851,		195 79
Mortimer Bright, Shff & T C,	Fines,		57 06
D Williams, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1860,	286 63	
	" 1861,	3,239 70	
	Licenses,	738 42	
	Fines,	659 41—	4,924 15
Total,			\$7,175 08

SANTA ROSA.

James M Amos sheriff,	Licenses,	127 50	
	Fines,	286 10—	413 60
James R Mims, Sheriff,	Fines,	44 06—	44 06
Isaiah Cobb, Sheriff & T C,	Licenses,	1,151 19	
	Fines,	753 53	
No. Tax Books for 1860-'61,	Auction tax,	16 66—	1,926 45
J C McArthur, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1859,	170 22—	170 22
W W Harrison, Shff & T C,	Licenses,	18 70	
	Fines,	41 50—	60 24
Total,			\$2,614 55

JACKSON.

Benjamin F Parker, Shff,	Fines,	55 00—	55 00
James Griffin, Sheriff,	Fines,	465 22—	465 22
C C Cobb, T C,	Auction tax,	6 50—	6 50
John T Myrick, Shff,	Licenses,	09	
	Fines,	128 60—	128 60
Total,			\$655 41

FRANKLIN.

H K Simmons, T C,	Revenue 1861,	72 66—	72 66
W Valleau, Clerk N N,	Fines,	55 00—	55 00
John Lucas, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1846	82 45	
	Fines,	76 04	
	Licenses,	20 00—	178 49
Benj. Lucas, shff and T C,	Revenue 1851,	951 63	
	Licenses,	76 91	
	Fines,	6 03	
	Auction tax,	246 80—	1,281 37
Total,			<u>\$1,587 52</u>

HOMLES.

J A Vaughan, T C,	Revenue 1860,	53 60	
	" 1861,	473 33	
	Fines,	1,017 08—	1,544 01
Total,			<u>\$1,544 01</u>

WASHINGTON.

John A Tabor, shff and T. C,	Revenue 1855,	379 19	
	Fines,	14 58—	393 77
John B Pearson, shff and T C,	Revenue 1857,	75 62	
	Fines,	7 00—	82 62
George F Gainer, shff and T C,	Revenue 1859,	144 37	
	" 1860,	188 31	
	" 1861,	101 28	
	Fines,	231 45—	665 41
Henry Clark, T C,	Revenue 1848,	12 86—	12 86
Total,			<u>\$1,154 66</u>

CALHOUN.

Isaac Jackson, shff and T C,	Revenue 1845,	8 51	
	" 1846,	09	
	" 1847,	46 72	
	Fines,	5 00—	60 32
T J Land, shff,	Fines,	763 12—	763 12
James Stanfill, shff and T C,	Revenue 1861,	1,023 02	
	Licenses,	196 11	
	Fines,	109 95—	1,329 08
Total,			<u>\$2,152 52</u>

GADSDEN.

Moses S Atkins, T C,	Revenue 1859,	5,351 72	
	" 1860,	8,415 00	
	" 1861,	7,877 97	
	Auction tax,	02—	21,644 71
James M Smith, shff,	Licenses,	157 50	
	Fines,	647 71—	805 21
Hugh O McLean, T C,	Revenue 1853,	332,48	
	Auction tax,	32 12—	364 60

Benj. C West, shff and T C,	Licenses,	20 98	
	Fines,	55 63—	76 61
Samuel B Love, shff,	Licenses,	188 71	
	Fines,	95 95—	284 66
Total,			<u>\$23,175 79</u>

LEON.

Daniel McRainey, T C,	Revenue 1850,	516 56	
	" 1851,	970 48—	1,487 04
Total,			<u>\$1,487 04</u>

WAKULLA.

G G Holt, auct'r,	Auction tax,	22 77—	22 77
R M Spencer, T C,	Revenue 1861,	244 91—	244 91
Total,			<u>\$267 68</u>

JEFFERSON.

William H Ellis, shff,	Licenses,	65 00	
	Fines,	4 00—	69 00
Total,			<u>\$69 00</u>

MADISON.

T M Anderson, Shff,	Licenses,	176 56	
	Fines,	60 01—	236 57
E M Vann, Shff,	Licenses,	299 00	
	Fines,	1 00—	300 00
A Vann, Shff,	Licenses,	10 60	
	Fines,	53 36—	63 96
E Summerline, acting Shff,	Fines,	120 00—	120 00
J H Patterson, Shff,	Licenses,	115 50	
	Fines,	1 50—	117 00
Total,			<u>\$837 53</u>

LAFAYETTE.

J J Ward, T C	Revenue, 1862,	385 07—	385 07
Total,			<u>\$385 07</u>

TAYLOR.

Edward Jordan, T C,	Revenue 1862,	579 76—	579 76
Alexander Ezzell, T C,	Revenue 1857,	10 34	
	" 1858,	99 47	
	" 1859,	145 23—	255 04
Total,			<u>\$834 80</u>

SUWANNEE.

D P Snell, T C,	Revenue 1861,	583 67—	583 67
Total,			<u>\$583 67</u>

HAMILTON.

James N Hendry, Shff,	Licenses,	860 00	
	Fines,	869 74—	1,729 74
H M Stephens, Cl'k,	Fines,	15 00—	15 00
L B McTyier, Shff,	Licenses,	168 00	
	Fines,	42 58—	210 58
Total,			\$1,955 32.

COLUMBIA.

*W H Niblack, T C,	Fines,	567 54—	567 54
N A Jameson, Shff,	Revenue 1862,	425 61—	425 61
W C Collins, T C,	Revenue 1856,	88	
Wm M Duke, T C,	Auction Tax,	19 13—	20 01
T M Mickler, Shff,	Licenses,	1,133 67	
	Fines,	991 29—	2,124 96
Reuben Hogans, Shff,	Licenses,	458 00—	458 00
A A Stewart, Shff,	Licenses,	22 00—	22 00
W A Sheffield, T C,	Revenue 1854,	322 54—	322 54
L K Mickler, T C,	Revenue 1852,	48 74	
	" 1853,	26 17—	74 91
G W Cole, Auctioneer,	Auction Tax,	29 10—	29 10
James R Francis, T C,	Revenue 1862,		834 36
Total,			\$4,879 03

NASSAU.

John D Jones, T C,	Revenue 1860,	257 18	
	" 1861,	1,603 79	
	Auction Tax,	32 44—	2,920 41
A J Braddock, Shff,	Licenses,	323 78	
	Fines,	11 76—	353 54
Benj C Parker, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1862,	712 33—	712 33
Total,			\$4,108 28

DUVAL.

Uriah Bowden, Shff,	Licenses,	415 00	
	Fines,	2,515 52—	2,930
Charles Summers, T C,	Revenue 1860,	63 89—	63
N H Vaught, T C,	Revenue 1856,	4,370 99—	4,370 99
Paul B Canova, Shff,	Licenses,	30 00	
	Fines,	919 98—	949 98
George H Smith, Shff,	Fines,	345 63—	345 63
F J Kendricks, T C,	Revenue 1859,	1,084 28—	1,084 28
Charles DeWall, aucr,	Auction Tax,	6 21—	6 21
Total,			\$9,751 50

ST. JOHNS.

A D Rogero, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1861,	232 90	
	Fines,	334 95	
	Auction Tax,	14 12—	571 97
Paul Sabata, Shff,	Fines,	18 43—	18 43

Jacob Mickler, Shff.	Licenses,	4 84—	4 84
Jos S Sanchez, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1847,	556 22	
	Licenses,	55 00	
	Fines,	65 00—	676 22
R B Canova, Shff,	Fines,	2,823 59—	2,823 59
Jas A Mickler, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1856,	291 24—	291 24
A A Canova, T C,	Revenue, 1849,	23 92—	23 92
Total,			\$4,410 21

	PUTNAM,		
N B Mizell, Shff & T C	Revenue 1860,	53 31	
	Revenue 1861,	1,251 30—	1,304 61
Robt T Boyd, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1851,	3 00	
	Revenue 1853,	3 98	
	Licenses,	6 46	
	Fines,	496 19—	509 63
N Norton, Shff & T C,	Licenses,	98 80	
	Fines,	190 10—	288 90
Jas B Brown, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1856,	34 17	
	Fines,	41 83—	76 00
Total,			\$2,179 14

	ALACHUA.		
S W Burnett, Shff,	Licenses,	282 51	
	Fines,	626 50—	909 01
*Chas L Wilson, Shff & T C,	Fines,	5 35—	5 35
A E Geiger, Shff,	Revenue 1860,	1,050 68	
D A Frier, T C,	Revenue 1861,	4,999 15—	6,049 83
	Revenue 1859,	595 61—	595 61
A W Cook, T C,	Revenue 1857,	86 13	
George B Ellis, T C,	Fines,	97 60—	183 73
Total,			\$7,743 53

	MARION.		
S Helvenston, Shff,	Fines,	119 39—	119 39
N A McLeod, sheriff,	Licenses,	131 85—	131 85
D B Cappleman, sheriff,	Licenses,	293 50	
	Fines,	3,553 20—	3,846 70
James M Willis, T C	Revenue 1857,	136 39—	136 39
Total,			\$4,234 33

	LEVY.		
Jos F Prevatt, Shff & T C	Revenue 1862,	219 07	
	Licenses,	16	
	Fines,	150 39—	369 62
Robt W Randall, Shff & T C	Revenue 1854,	45 05	
	Revenue 1855,	238 15—	333 20
Total,			\$702 82

	HERNANDO.		
Thomas B Law, sheriff,	Fines,	986 70—	985 70
2Ap			

Charles McMin, sheriff,
Ezekiel L Selph, T C

Fines,	62 85—	62 85
Revenue 1854,	408 93	
Revenue 1855,	1,023 37	
Auction tax,	14 10—	1,446 50

Total,

\$2,494 95

HILLSBOROUGH.

J W Roberts, Auctioneer,
Wm S Spencer, shff & T C

Auction tax,	1 80—	1 80
Revenue 1862,	156 97	

Licenses,	35 00	
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Fines,	2 05—	194 02
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B J Hagler, sheriff & T C
Henry L Parker, shff & T C

Auction tax,	1 71—	1 71
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Revenue 1856,	22 79	
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Revenue 1857,	1,273 17	
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Licenses,	1,104 50	
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Fines,	1,555 00	
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Auction tax,	94 49—	4,049 95
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Total,

\$4,247 48

SUMTER.

W M Christian, sheriff,

Fines,	119 50—	119 50
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Total,

\$119 50

ORANGE.

J C Stewart, sheriff & T C

Fines,	213 54—	213 54
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Total,

\$213 54

MANATEE.

Joel C Addison, T C

Revenue 1860,	09	
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Revenue 1861,	12	
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James D Green, shff & T C

Revenue 1862,	492 41—	492 62
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Fines,	11 35—	11 35
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Total,

\$503 97

BAKER.

D C Prescott, T C

Revenue 1861,	130 96—	130 96
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Total,

\$130 86

CLAY.

E J Daniels, shff & T C

Revenue 1861,	880 98	
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Fines,	235 24—	1,116 22
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Total,

\$1,116 22

BRADFORD.

T E Dekle, T C

Revenue 1861,	1,269 81	
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Revenue 1862,	865 79—	2,135 60
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Total,

\$2,135 60

MONROE.

Edgar A Coste, sheriff,

Licenses,	740 00	
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Fines,	275 06—	1,015 06
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R D Fontaine, Auctioneer,	Auction tax,	70 85—	70 85
Robert Clark, sheriff,	Licenses,	1,443 31	
	Fines,	250 13—	1,693 34
Wm Lowe, jr, T C,	Revenue 1859,	80 26—	80 26
G G Watson, T C,	Auction tax,	89 36—	89 36
Samuel Young, T C,	Auction tax,	1 31—	1 31
Total,			<u>\$2,950 18</u>

ST. LUCIE.

Wm D Ward, sheriff and T C,	Revenue 1845,	158 25	
	1846,	243 62—	401 87
			<u>\$401 87</u>

BREVARD.

J C Marsh, T C,	Revenue 1861,	162 19—	162 19
Total,			<u>\$162 19</u>

VOLUSIA.

J C Marsh, sheriff and T C,	Revenue 1861,	5 11	
	Fines,	40 00—	45 11
T T Brook, sheriff and T C,	Revenue 1860,	582 08	
	" 1859,	56 89—	638 97
No Tax Book for 1855-'60.			
H E Osteen, sheriff and T C,	Revenue 1857,	55 08—	55 08
Total,			<u>\$739 16</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Escambia,	\$7,175	08
Santa Rosa,	2,614	55
Jackson,	655	41
Franklin,	1,587	52
Holmes,	1,544	01
Washington,	1,154	66
Calhoun,	2,152	52
Gadsden,	23,175	79
Leon,	1,487	04
Wakulla,	267	68
Jefferson,	69	00
Madison,	837	53
Lafayette,	385	07
Taylor,	834	80
Suwannee,	583	67
Hamilton,	1,955	32
Columbia,	4,879	03
Nassau,	4,108	28
Duval,	9,751	50
St. Johns,	4,410	21
Putnam,	2,179	14
Alachua,	7,743	53
Marion,	4,234	33
Levy,	702	82
Hernando,	2,494	95
Hillsborough,	4,247	48
Sumter,	119	50
Orange,	213	54
Manatee,	503	97
Baker,	130	96
Clay,	1,116	22
Bradford,	2,135	60
Monroe,	2,950	18
St. Lucie,	401	87
Brevard,	162	19
Volusia,	739	16
	<hr/>	
	\$99,704	11

STATEMENT

Of the Gross and Net amount of Revenue of the State of Florida for the year 1863.

	REVENUE.		FINES & FORFEITURE.		AUCTION TAX.		LICENSES.		TOTAL GROSS.
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	
Escambia,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson,...	No return	.....	185.40	176.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	185.40
Franklin,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holmes,...	397.90	343.20	54.60	51.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	452.50
Walton,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington,...	1,209.98	1,197.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209.98
Calhoun,...	1,313.40	1,200.60	127.80	121.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,341.20
Liberty,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon,...	No return	.....	620.00	589.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	620.00
Wakulla,...	5,152.14	4,864.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,152.14
Jefferson,...	13,327.40	14,835.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,327.40
Madison,...	12,567.54	12,131.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,567.54
Lafayette,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee,...	3,195.06	2,972.26	32.05	30.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,227.11
Hamilton,...	4,072.32	3,815.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,072.32
Columbia,...	6,639.26	6,321.48	567.50	539.13	1,346.46	1,279.14	.....	.....	8,553.22
Nassau,...	1,052.44	944.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,052.44
Duval,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alachua,...	No return	.....	40.55	38.53	345.44	328.17	300.00	285.00	685.99
Marion,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levy,...	967.56	865.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	967.56
Hernando,...	3,019.85	2,804.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,019.85
Hillsboro',...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter,...	1,696.28	1,550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,696.28
Volusia,...	1,235.55	1,116.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235.55
Brevard,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange,...	664.73	586.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	664.73
Manatee,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dade,...	No return	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baker,...	837.84	745.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837.84
Clay,...	475.09	429.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	475.09
Bradford,...	1,815.96	1,662.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,815.96
	61,540.30	58,384.66	1,627.90	1,546.52	1,691.90	1,607.31	300.00	285.00	65,159.10

The Assessors in the counties named in the following list have made no returns of the taxes assessed for the years therein stated:-

Escambia, no returns for	1862
Santa Rosa, "	1860-'61-'62
Franklin, "	1862
Gadsden, "	1862
Columbia, "	1860
Duval, "	1861-'62
St. Johns, "	1862
Putnam, "	1862
Alachua, "	1855
Sumter, "	1858-'59
Brevard, "	1862
Monroe, "	1861-'62

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER GWYNN, *Comptroller.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

—o—

TREASURY OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 9th, 1863. }

His Excellency JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida:

SIR—Agreeable to the requirements of the statute upon the subject, I herewith submit for the General Assembly the Financial Reports from this office for the period of a year ending the 31st of October, 1863.

The debt of the State to the several Banks referred to in the last report has been paid with the interest as follows:

Bank of Charleston,.....	\$54,660 90
People's Bank,.....	77,683 67
Bank of Newberry,.....	52,000 00
Merchants' & Planters' Bank,.....	20,697 33
State Bank of Florida,.....	10,000 00
Interest,	2,404 08
	\$217,445 98

And the Banks have returned the Bonds that were hypothecated as follows:

The Bank of Charleston has received.....	148 bonds
Of which she reported sales of.....	58 “
For \$51,203.72 placed to the credit of Gov. Perry's account with her—	—
Leaving balance returned.....	90
Returned by the People's Bank (the debt to the Bank of Newberry being paid through this Bank she came into possession of her collateral,).....	164 “
Returned by the Merchants' & Planters' Bank.....	39 “
Making.....	293 “
of the State issue of 1856; and the State Bank has returned \$19,500 Virginia Bonds.	

The outstanding Bonds of 1856 now consists as follows:

Am't sold School and Seminary Funds in 1858,.....	59,000
“ Internal Improvement Fund “.....	34,000
“ by Governor Broome, “.....	50,000
“ by Gov. Perry (Bank Charleston) in 1860,....	58,000
“ by Gov. Milton (to School Fund) in 1862,...	5,000
	206,000

which, with the 293 returned by the Banks and one referred to in last report "reported by Comptroller Brevard as in the receipt of transfer to his successor," compose the 500,000 issued under the act of 1856.

The outstanding bonded debt of the State, (exclusive of the \$297,500 Bonds of 1861, on deposit with the Government at Richmond,) is at present thus:

Bonds of 1856,	\$206,000
Bonds of 1861, issued for Indian war claims per report	
1862,	4,125
Bonds issued to the School Fund under chapter 1350,	
act 34,	99,500
Bonds issued to the Seminary Fund under chapter 1350,	
act 34;	60,992
	<hr/>
	\$370,617

Respectfully,

C. H. AUSTIN, State Treasurer.

The Treasurer in account with the State of Florida:

1863.	DR.	
Nov. 1, To balance Report Nov. 1, 1862, viz:		
Confederate notes,	\$96,436 11	
State " "	21,870 00	
Redeemed State notes,	13,622 00	
War tax " "	7,625 00	
Other funds,	2,367 32	
	<hr/>	
	\$141,920 43	
Less redeemed notes destroyed		
by Com't,	13,622	\$128,298 43
To am't rec'd on ac't of Revenue, 1857,	51 38	
" " " " " 1859,	800 64	
" " " " " 1860,	948 14	
" " " " " 1861,	9,354 60	
" " " " " 1862,	70,254 99	
" " " " " 1863,	600 00	\$2,009 75
" " " on auction tax,		1,632 85
" " " licenses,		923 78
" " " fines,		540 08
" " " public lands,		48,439 55
" " " treasury notes,		302,550 20
" " " military purposes,		2,188 14
" " " State Bonds of 1856,		5,000 00
" " " contingent fund,		1,497 28
" " " maintenance of lunatics,		283 50
" " " charters,		100 00
" " " destitute families of soldiers,		8,505 10

Jacob Mickler, Shff.	Licenses,	4 84—	4 84
Jos S Sanchez, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1847,	556 22	
	Licenses,	55 00	
	Fines,	65 00—	676 22
R B Canova, Shff,	Fines,	2,823 59—	2,823 59
Jas A Mickler, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1856,	291 24—	291 24
A A Canova, T C,	Revenue, 1849,	23 92—	23 92
Total,			\$4,410 21

	PUTNAM,		
N B Mizell, Shff & T C	Revenue 1860,	53 31	
	Revenue 1861,	1,251 30—	1,304 61
Robt T Boyd, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1851,	3 00	
	Revenue 1853,	3 98	
	Licenses,	6 46	
	Fines,	496 19—	509 63
N Norton, Shff & T C,	Licenses,	98 80	
	Fines,	190 10—	288 90
Jas B Brown, Shff & T C,	Revenue 1856,	34 17	
	Fines,	41 83—	76 00
Total,			\$2,179 14

	ALACHUA.		
S W Burnett, Shff,	Licenses,	282 51	
	Fines,	626 50—	909 01
*Chas L Wilson, Shff & T C,	Fines,	5 35—	5 35
A E Geiger, Shff,	Revenue 1860,	1,050 68	
D A Frier, T C,	Revenue 1861,	4,999 15—	6,049 83
	Revenue 1859,	595 61—	595 61
A W Cook, T C,	Revenue 1857,	86 13	
George B Ellis, T C,	Fines,	97 60—	182 73
Total,			\$7,743 53

	MARION.		
S Helvenston, Shff,	Fines,	119 39—	119 39
N A McLeod, sheriff,	Licenses,	131 85—	131 85
D B Cappleman, sheriff,	Licenses,	293 50	
	Fines,	3,553 20—	3,846 70
James M Willis, T C	Revenue 1857,	136 39—	136 39
Total,			\$4,234 33

	LEVY.		
Jos F Prevatt, Shff & T C	Revenue 1862,	219 07	
	Licenses,	16	
	Fines,	150 39—	369 62
Robt W Randall, Shff & T C	Revenue 1854,	45 05	
	Revenue 1855,	288 15—	333 20
Total,			\$702 82

	HERNANDO.		
Thomas B Law, sheriff,	Fines,	986 70—	985 70
2Ap			

Charles McMinn, sheriff,	Fines,	62 85—	62 85
Ezekiel L Selph, T C	Revenue 1854,	408 93	
	Revenue 1855,	1,023 37	
	Auction tax,	14 10—	1,446 50

Total,

\$2,494 95

HILLSBOROUGH.

J W Robarts, Auctioneer,	Auction tax,	1 80—	1 80
Wm S Spencer, shff & T C	Revenue 1862,	156 97	
	Licenses,	35 00	
	Fines,	2 05—	194 02
B J Hagler, sheriff & T C	Auction tax,	1 71—	1 71
Henry L Parker, shff & T C	Revenue 1856,	22 79	
	Revenue 1857,	1,273 17	
	Licenses,	1,104 50	
	Fines,	1,555 00	
	Auction tax,	94 49—	4,049 95

Total,

\$4,247 48

SUMTER.

W M Christian, sheriff,	Fines,	119 50—	119 50
Total,			<u>\$119 50</u>

ORANGE.

J C Stewart, sheriff & T C	Fines,	213 54—	213 54
Total,			<u>\$213 54</u>

MANATEE.

Joel C Addison, T C	Revenue 1860,	09	
	Revenue 1861,	13	
	Revenue 1862,	492 41—	492 62
James D Green, shff & T C	Fines,	11 35—	11 35
Total,			<u>\$503 97</u>

BAKER.

D C Prescott, T C	Revenue 1861,	130 96—	130 96
Total,			<u>\$130 96</u>

CLAY.

E J Daniels, shff & T C	Revenue 1861,	880 98	
	Fines,	235 24—	1,116 22
Total,			<u>\$1,116 22</u>

BRADFORD.

T E Dekle, T C	Revenue 1861,	1,269 81	
	Revenue 1862,	865 79—	2,135 60
Total,			<u>\$2,135 60</u>

MONROE.

Edgar A Coste, sheriff,	Licenses,	740 00	
	Fines,	275 06—	1,015 06

R D Fontaine, Auctioneer,	Auction tax,	70 85—	70 85
Robert Clark, sheriff,	Licenses,	1,443 21	
	Fines,	250 13—	1,693 34
Wm Lowe, jr, T C,	Revenue 1859,	80 26—	80 26
G G Watson, T C,	Auction tax,	89 36—	89 36
Samuel Young, T C,	Auction tax,	1 31—	1 31
Total,			\$2,950 18

ST. LUCIE.

Wm D Ward, sheriff and T C,	Revenue 1845,	158 25	
	1846,	243 62—	401 87
			\$401 87

BREVARD.

J C Marsh, T C,	Revenue 1861,	162 19—	162 19
Total,			\$162 19

VOLUSIA.

J C Marsh, sheriff and T C,	Revenue 1861,	5 11	
	Fines,	40 00—	45 11
T T Brook, sheriff and T C,	Revenue 1860,	582 03	
	" 1859,	56 89—	638 97
No Tax Book for 1855-'60.			
H E Osteen, sheriff and T C,	Revenue 1857,	55 08—	55 08
Total,			\$739 16

RECAPITULATION.

Escambia,	\$7,175 08
Santa Rosa,	2,614 55
Jackson,	655 41
Franklin,	1,587 52
Holmes,	1,544 01
Washington,	1,154 66
Calhoun,	2,152 52
Gadsden,	23,175 79
Leon,	1,487 04
Wakulla,	267 68
Jefferson,	69 00
Madison,	837 53
Lafayette,	385 07
Taylor,	834 80
Suwannee,	583 67
Hamilton,	1,955 32
Columbia,	4,879 03
Nassau,	4,108 28
Duval,	9,751 50
St. Johns,	4,410 21
Putnam,	2,179 14
Alachua,	7,743 53
Marion,	4,234 33
Levy,	702 82
Hernando,	2,494 95
Hillsborough,	4,247 48
Sumter,	119 50
Orange,	213 54
Manatee,	503 97
Baker,	130 96
Clay,	1,116 22
Bradford,	2,135 60
Monroe,	2,950 18
St. Lucie,	401 87
Brevard,	162 19
Volusia,	739 16

 \$99,704 11

STATEMENT

Of the Gross and Net amount of Revenue of the State of Florida for the year 1863.

	REVENUE.		FINES & FORFEITURE.		AUCTION TAX.		LICENSES.		TOTAL GROSS.
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	
Escambia,	No return								
Santa Rosa,	No return								
Jackson,	No return		185.40	176.13					185.40
Franklin,	No return								
Holmes,	397.90	343.20	54.60	51.87					452.50
Walton,	No return								
Washington,	1,209.98	1,197.39							1,209.98
Calhoun,	1,213.40	1,200.60	127.80	121.41					1,341.20
Liberty,	No return								
Gadsden,	No return								
Leon,	No return		620.00	589.00					620.00
Wakulla,	5,152.14	4,864.10							5,152.14
Jefferson,	15,327.40	14,835.86							15,327.40
Madison,	12,567.54	12,131.19							12,567.54
Lafayette,	No return								
Taylor,	No return								
Suwannee,	3,195.06	2,972.26	32.05	30.45					3,227.11
Hamilton,	4,072.32	3,815.16							4,072.32
Columbia,	6,639.26	6,321.48	567.50	539.13	1,346.46	1,279.14			8,553.22
Nassau,	1,052.44	944.30							1,052.44
Duval,	No return								
St. Johns,	No return								
Putnam,	No return								
Alachua,	No return		40.55	38.53	845.44	323.17	300.00	235.00	685.99
Marion,	No return								
Levy,	967.56	865.16							967.56
Hernando,	3,019.85	2,804.06							3,019.85
Hillsboro,	No return								
Sumter,	1,696.28	1,550.00							1,696.28
Volusia,	1,235.55	1,116.42							1,235.55
Brevard,	No return								
Orange,	664.73	586.56							664.73
Manatee,	No return								
Polk,	No return								
Monroe,	No return								
Dade,	No return								
Baker,	837.84	745.82							837.84
Clay,	475.09	429.09							475.09
Bradford,	1,815.96	1,662.01							1,815.96
	61,540.20	58,884.66	1,627.90	1,546.52	1,691.90	1,607.31	300.00	285.00	65,159.10

The Assessors in the counties named in the following list have made no returns of the taxes assessed for the years therein stated:

Escambia, no returns for.....	1862
Santa Rosa, ".....	1860-'61-'62
Franklin, ".....	1862
Gadsden, ".....	1862
Columbia, ".....	1860
Duval, ".....	1861-'62
St. Johns, ".....	1862
Putnam, ".....	1862
Alachua, ".....	1855
Sumter, ".....	1858-'59
Brevard, ".....	1862
Monroe, ".....	1861-'62

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER GWYNN, *Comptroller.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

—o—

TREASURY OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 9th, 1863. }

His Excellency JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida:

SIR—Agreeable to the requirements of the statute upon the subject, I herewith submit for the General Assembly the Financial Reports from this office for the period of a year ending the 31st of October, 1863.

The debt of the State to the several Banks referred to in the last report has been paid with the interest as follows:

Bank of Charleston,.....	\$54,660 90
People's Bank,.....	77,683 67
Bank of Newberry,.....	52,000 00
Merchants' & Planters' Bank,.....	20,697 33
State Bank of Florida,.....	10,000 00
Interest,	2,404 08
	\$217,445 98

And the Banks have returned the Bonds that were hypothecated as follows:

The Bank of Charleston has received.....	148 bonds
Of which she reported sales of.....	58 “
For \$51,203.72 placed to the credit of Gov. Perry's account with her—	90
Leaving balance returned.....	90
Returned by the People's Bank (the debt to the Bank of Newberry being paid through this Bank she came into possession of her collateral,).....	164 “
Returned by the Merchants' & Planters' Bank.....	39 “
Making.....	293 “
of the State issue of 1856; and the State Bank has returned \$19,500 Virginia Bonds.	

The outstanding Bonds of 1856 now consists as follows:

Am't sold School and Seminary Funds in 1858,.....	59,000
“ Internal Improvement Fund “.....	34,000
“ by Governor Broome, “.....	50,000
“ by Gov. Perry (Bank Charleston) in 1860,....	58,000
“ by Gov. Milton (to School Fund) in 1862,....	5,000
	206,000

which, with the 293 returned by the Banks and one referred to in last report "reported by Comptroller Brevard as in the receipt of transfer to his successor," compose the 500,000 issued under the act of 1856.

The outstanding bonded debt of the State, (exclusive of the \$297,500 Bonds of 1861, on deposit with the Government at Richmond,) is at present thus:

Bonds of 1856,.....	\$206,000
Bonds of 1861, issued for Indian war claims per report	
1862,	4,125
Bonds issued to the School Fund under chapter 1350,	
act 34,.....	99,500
Bonds issued to the Seminary Fund under chapter 1350,	
act 34;.....	60,992
	<hr/>
	\$370,617

Respectfully,

C. H. AUSTIN, State Treasurer.

The Treasurer in account with the State of Florida :

1863.

DR.

Nov. 1, To balance Report Nov. 1, 1862, viz:

Confederate notes,	\$96,436 11
State " "	21,870 00
Redeemed State notes,	13,622 00
War tax " "	7,625 00
Other funds,	2,367 32

\$141,920 43

Less redeemed notes destroyed
by Com't,

13,622—\$128,298 43

To amt't rec'd on ac't of Revenue, 1857,	51 38
" " " " " 1859,	800 64
" " " " " 1860,	948 14
" " " " " 1861,	9,354 60
" " " " " 1862,	70,254 99
" " " " " 1863,	600 00—82,009 75
" " " on auction tax,	1,632 85
" " " " licenses,	923 73
" " " " fines,	540 08
" " " " public lands,	48,439 55
" " " " treasury notes,	802,550 20
" " " " military purposes,	2,138 14
" " " " State Bonds of 1856,	5,000 00
" " " " contingent fund,	1,497 28
" " " " maintenance of lunatics,	283 50
" " " " charters,	100 00
" " " " destitute families of soldiers,	8,505 10

To am't rec'd on ac't hospitals,	2,639 10
" " " " duty on railroad iron,	9,161 10

\$1,093,718 81

1863.

CR.

Nov. 1, By amount disbursed upon Warrants, viz :

For Public Lands,	\$ 4,573 80
" Treasury Note expenses,	13,757 73
" Military Purposes,	20,068 84
" 12th General Assembly,	21,371 46
" Lands bought in for taxes,	524 57
" Interest on State Scrip,	209 95
" Taxes refunded,	568 24
" Contingent Fund,	10,771 05
" Jurors and Witnesses,	3,338 80
" Criminal Prosecutions,	3,677 06
" Election Returns,	298 20
" Interest State Debt,	35,628 94
" Judicial Department,	23,552 74
" Executive "	6,100 00
" Maintenance of Lunatics,	2,562 98
" Supreme Court,	637 65
" Pensions,	20 00
" Clothing for State Troops,	8,816 96
" Post Mortem Examinations,	125 00
" Conventions,	626 80
" 11th General Assembly,	180 00
" Special acts,	8,310 11
" Payment of Troops after 10th March, 1863,	16,162 35
" Certificates of Sparkman, Parker and others,	12,460 48
" Destitute families of Soldiers,	191,505 86
" Hospitals,	8,061 43
" Land Surveys,	1,608 13
" Treasury Certificates,	27 00
" State Debt,	217,445 98
" Stationary, &c., for Assembly,	500 60
" Repairs of Capitol,	922 70
" Cotton and Wool Cards,	200 00
" Clerk hire for Executive Department,	100 95
" Binding for offices,	220 00
" Balances, viz :	
State Notes,	\$382,979 41
" " for lands, filed and redeemed,	48,439 55
Confederate Notes,	47,364 09
	—478,733 05

\$1,093,718 81

Statement of Treasury Notes Issued:

Amount of Issues per Report of 1861 and 1862,	\$500,000 00
" " for War Tax ch. 1279, act No. 22, 1861,	233,000 00
" " under ch. 1337, act 21, of 1862,	637,915 00
" " " " 1272, act 56, of 1862,	164,635 20

\$1,535,550 2

3Ap

The Treasurer in account with the Seminary Fund :

1862.		DR.							
Nov.	1.—	To	balance per last report,					\$	255 93
		"	amount received from H. A. Corley, Register,						654 73
Dec.	1.—	"	"	"	"	"	"		1,636 56
1863.									
Jan.	5.—	"	"	"	"	"	"		398 51
Feb.	2.—	"	"	"	"	"	"		2,150 45
March	2.—	"	"	"	"	"	"		335 11
April	3.—	"	"	"	"	"	"		818 24
May	2.—	"	"	"	"	"	"		285 47
July	1.—	"	"	"	"	"	"		509 00
Oct.	1.—	"	"	"	"	"	"		1,160 82
		"	"	"	on interest account,				12,612 63
		"	"	"	from land notes,				103 78
									<u>\$20,921 23</u>

1863.		CR.							
Jan.	5.—	By	Warrants 14 for H. A. Corley, Register,					\$	175 00
April	14.—	"	214 " " " " "						175 00
July	1.—	"	423 " " " " "						175 00
		"	431 " " " " "						21 00
Oct.	5.—	"	536 " " " " "						175 00
		"	for West Florida Seminary,						2,753 84
		"	" East " "						1,289 60
		"	balance,						16,156 79
									<u>\$20,911 23</u>

To balance cash,				\$16,156 79
Assets, viz :				
Bond of Duval county,		\$1,000 00		
Land notes,	\$666 57			
Less collected,	103 78	—592 79		—1,562 79
				<u>\$17,719 58</u>

A Summary of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasury from the first day of November, 1862, to the 31st of October, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

For account of State of Florida,	\$1,093,718 81
" " " School Fund,	52,067 02
" " " Seminary Fund,	20,921 23
<u>\$1,166,707 06</u>	

DISBURSEMENTS.

For account of State of Florida,		\$614,935 76
“ “ “ School Fund,		30,877 68
“ “ “ Seminary Fund,		4,764 44
		<hr/> \$650,577 88
Balances—State of Florida,	\$478,783 05	
School Fund,	21,189 34	
Seminary Fund,	16,156 79	—516,129 18
		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,166,707 06

—O—

REGISTER'S REPORT.

STATE LAND OFFICE,)
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Nov. 2d, 1863. {

To His Excellency JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my official report as Register of Public Lands for the past year:

From November 1, 1862, to October 31, 1863, I have sold of lands belonging to the School Fund 5,501.30 acres for \$6,127.51 in cash, and \$1,244.26 in bonds. Of the Seminary Lands, I have sold 999.94 acres for \$1,905.83 in cash, and \$1,370.75 in bonds. My accounts for receipts and disbursements on account of the School and Seminary Funds are hereto annexed.

The amount received this year from the interest of the School Fund and apportioned to the several counties is \$24,966.68. The number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen years, according to the last reports received from the County Superintendents, is 22,467, making the amount apportioned to each child a little more than one dollar and eleven cents.

Of the lands acquired by secession, there were sold in the Middle Circuit during the year ending September 30, 1863, 9,598 58-100 acres for the sum of \$8,036.38. In the Suwannee Circuit during the same period were sold 48,814.39 acres for the sum of \$22,590.51. In the Eastern Circuit there were sold, from the time of the opening of the Land Office to the 30th of last September, 27,927.91 acres, for the sum of \$23,471.54. In the Southern Circuit there were sold, from October 1, 1862, to 30th June, 1863, 6,082.39 acres for the sum of \$3,940.13. The returns of sales in the Southern Circuit during the last quarter

have not yet been received. In the Western Circuit no sales have been made during the present year. The sales in the said Circuit during the last quarter of 1862 cannot yet be accurately ascertained, the abstracts having been taken by the Yankees, and the Receiver not yet having obtained the duplicate receipts from all the purchasers. The whole amount of land sold (exclusive of sales in the Western Circuit) not included in my last report, is 92,423.27 acres for the sum of \$68,038.56. Add to this 112,140.59 acres sold for \$29,700.82, according to last report, and it appears that of the lands acquired by secession there have been sold altogether the number of 204,563.86 acres for \$97,739.38. Of these sales entries have been cancelled to the number of 10,541.32 acres, which had been sold for \$3,583.10, leaving net amount of sales 194,022.54 acres for \$94,156.28. There have also been located with Military Bounty Land Warrants as follows: In the Middle Circuit, 160 acres; in the Eastern Circuit, 1,240 acres; in the Western Circuit, 160 acres; in the Suwannee Circuit, 640 acres; in the Southern Circuit, 1,560 acres. Total, 3,760. Making the whole amount of Public Land disposed of 197,782.54 acres.

Respectfully submitted,

HUGH A. CORLEY,
Register of Public Lands.

HUGH A. CORLEY, *Register of Public Lands, in account with the State of Florida:*

DR.

To the following amounts received from October 1, 1863, to September 30, 1863, from the sales of Lands acquired by secession, viz:

Land sales in the Middle Circuit,	\$8,036	38
Rec'd from N. H. Moragne, Rec. Eastern Circuit, . . .	2,860	93
" James Burt, " " " . . .	19,523	04
" John C. Pelot, Rec. Suwannee Circuit, . . .	25,654	81
" John Darling, " Southern " . . .	3,940	13
" John Morrison " Western " . . .	1,434	24
	<hr/>	
	\$61,449	53

1863.

CR.

Jan. 1.—By amount paid C. H. Austin, Treasurer, . .	\$11,957	50
July 1.—" " " " " " . .	26,020	25
Oct. 1.—" " " " " " . .	15,035	30
Amount on hand,*	8,436	48
	<hr/>	
	\$61,449	53

The amount paid over to the Treasurer (\$53,013.05) was disposed of in accordance with Section 4, Ordinance 49, as follows:

Paid out for salaries, expenses, debts and cancelled entries,	\$4,573 50
Stamped "redeemed,"	48,439 55
	<hr/>
	\$53,013 05

HUGH A. CORLEY, *Register.*

*Received too late for cancellation on 1st October.

HUGH A. CORLEY, *Register, in account with the School Fund:*

1862.	DR.	
November 1.—To balance on hand,		\$ 762 87
" " Cash payments for lands,		835 23
" " Notes paid,		131 51
" " Interest paid,		20
December. " Cash payments for lands,		243 57
" " Notes paid,		485 11
" " Interest paid,		21 43
1863.		
January. " Cash payments,		330 02
" " Notes paid,		3,527 07
" " Interest paid,		619 11
February. " Cash payments,		126 98
" " Notes paid,		1,471 39
" " Interest paid,		153 59
March. " Notes paid,		1,411 85
" " Interest paid,		848 91
April. " Cash payments,		337 03
" " Notes paid,		240 49
" " Interest paid,		5 25
May. " Cash payments,		262 73
" " Notes paid,		1,024 37
" " Interest paid,		537 53
June. " Cash payments,		362 43
" " Notes paid,		286 19
" " Interest paid,		72 02
July. " Cash payments,		920 10
" " Notes paid,		88 68
" " Interest paid,		17 82
August. " Cash payments,		1,468 67
" " Notes paid,		38 00
September. " Cash payments,		1,152 25
" " Notes paid,		186 89
" " Interest paid,		24 00
October. " Cash payments,		88 50
" " Notes paid,		348 90
" " Interest paid,		40 63
		<hr/>
		\$18,471 32

1862.		CR.	
November 1.	—By cash paid C. H. Austin, Treasurer,		\$ 562 87
December 1.	" " " " " "		1,166 94
1863.			
January 5.	" " " " " "		750 11
February 2.	" " " " " "		4,476 20
March 2.	" " " " " "		1,751 96
April 2.	" " " " " "		2,260 76
May 2.	" " " " " "		582 77
July 1.	" " " " " "		2,448 90
October 1.	" " " " " "		3,655 79
November 1.	" balance on hand,		815 02

\$18,471 32

1863.	DR.	
November 1.	—To balance on hand,	\$815 02

HUGH A. CORLEY,
Register of Public Lands.

HUGH A. CORLEY, *Register, in account with the Seminary Fund:*

1862.		DR.	
November 1.	—To balance on hand,		\$ 698 56
"	" Cash payments for lands,		48 44
"	" Notes paid,		1,473 73
"	" Interest paid,		70 56
December.	" Cash payments,		328 91
"	" Notes paid,		69 60
1863.			
January.	" Notes paid,		2,030 92
"	" Interest paid,		119 53
February.	" Cash payments,		72 36
"	" Notes paid,		200 07
"	" Interest paid,		62 68
March.	" Cash payments,		173 37
"	" Notes paid,		644 18
"	" Interest paid,		69
April.	" Cash payments,		143 98
"	" Notes paid,		140 47
"	" Interest paid,		1 03
May.	" Notes paid,		58 70
"	" Interest paid,		1 30
June.	" Cash payments,		231 00
"	" Notes paid,		158 11
"	" Interest paid,		59 89
July.	" Cash payments,		83 42
"	" Notes paid,		282 49
"	" Interest paid,		69 81
August.	" Cash payments,		236 00
September.	" " "		492 10
October.	" " "		96 23

\$8,045 15

1862.		CR.						
November 1.	—	By cash paid C. H. Austin, Treasurer,						\$ 654 73
December 1.		" " " " " " " "						1,636 56
1863.								
January	5.	" " " " " " " "						398 51
February	2.	" " " " " " " "						2,150 45
March	2.	" " " " " " " "						335 11
April	2.	" " " " " " " "						818 24
May	2.	" " " " " " " "						285 48
July	2.	" " " " " " " "						509 00
October	1.	" " " " " " " "						1,160 82
November 1.	—	balance on hand,						96 25
								<hr/>
								\$8,045 15
1863.		DR.						
November 1.	—	To balance on hand,						\$96 25
								HUGH A. CORLEY,
								Register of Public Lands.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. }
 November 14th, 1863. }

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
 of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened:*

In pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly, approved December 1, 1862, entitled "an act requiring annual reports from Board of Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund," the Board of Trustees herewith submit a statement of the transactions of the Board during the past year upon the several matters committed to their charge.

On the 18th February, 1863, the Board adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of Florida at its last session, by a "resolution requiring information to be furnished by the Internal Improvement Board with regard to the management of certain Railroads," required this Board to obtain from the Railroad Companies whose roads have been constructed or are in course of construction on routes indicated in the fourth section of "an act to provide for and encourage a

liberal system of Internal Improvements in this State," a statement of certain facts set forth in said resolution—therefore,

Resolved, That the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad Company, the Florida Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad Company, the Florida Railroad Company, the Tallahassee Railroad Company, and the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company be and they are hereby requested to furnish to this Board a statement showing the number of miles of road completed by them on the first day of January, 1863; a statement of the work done on the uncompleted part of their road, if any part thereof should be uncompleted; the number of acres of land reserved for their roads respectively under the land grants; the number of bonds endorsed for them respectively by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund; the number of said bonds held by the Company; the number issued, to whom and on what account; the actual cost per mile of the road; the amount of rolling stock and its cost; the amount of cash paid from the Internal Improvement Fund on the interest account; the amount invested by the Internal Improvement Board in the bonds of the road; the amount due by said Companies for interest remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, 1863; the amount of private subscription to the stock of each Company; the amount received by each Company on account of private subscription, either in cash or notes, stating the amount of each; the amount of county subscriptions and the amount received therefrom, either in cash, bonds or notes, stating the amount of each and the county subscribing; and, also any other facts relating to the condition and management of the road which may be matters of public interest.

Resolved, further, That said Companies are requested to furnish to this Board copies of their reports from the commencement of work on their roads respectively to the present time.

In compliance with said resolution, a statement was received from the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad Company, showing as follows:

133½ miles of road completed; 22½ miles of road incomplete from Live Oak to Georgia line, graded and cross-tied.

363,720 acres of land East of Tallahassee, reserved for said road under land grants.

Bonds endorsed by Internal Improvement Board to the amount of \$1,218,300.

Bonds held by Company none.

Bonds hypothecated \$387,000.

Bonds issued and sold \$831,300

The bonds were issued to sundry parties for account of iron and equipments.

Cost of road per mile \$16,308.

Rolling stock consists of Passenger Cars, Freight Cars and Engines, valued at \$153,564.

Amount of interest paid by Internal Improvement Fund \$58,000.

Amount invested by Internal Improvement Board in Bonds \$39,000 at 90 cents.

Amount due for interest unpaid none.

Amount of private subscriptions received \$329,980.

Amount of county subscriptions: Leon, \$150,000; Jefferson, \$125,000; Madison, \$87,500. Total, \$362,500. Of which were received, in cash, \$15,000; in Bonds, \$347,500.

Amount of stock issued to Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund, \$58,000.

A statement was received from the Tallahassee Railroad Company, showing as follows:

21 miles of road complete; none incomplete.

No lands reserved under land grants.

Bonds endorsed by Internal Improvement Board to the amount of \$206,000.

Bonds held by Company none.

Bonds were issued for iron and equipments.

Cost of road per mile, \$15,650.

Rolling stock consists of Passenger Cars, Freight Cars and Engines, valued at \$30,000.

Interest paid by Internal Improvement Fund none.

Amount invested by Internal Improvement Board in Bonds not known.

Amount due for interest unpaid none.

The stock of said road is owned by the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad Company, with the exception of \$500.

The Florida Railroad Company furnishes a statement, shewing as follows:

Number of miles of their road completed on 1st of January, 1863, 154.

Number of miles uncompleted about 145, viz: between Waldo and Tampa. Of this about 44 miles (between Waldo and Tampa) is mostly graded, only about 90,000 cubic yards remaining to be excavated. The culverts on the first ten miles are completed and the cross-ties distributed. Application was made to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, on the 25th of February, 1861, for the appointment of one Engineer to inspect the work on the 1st section of ten miles, as provided in the Internal Improvement Act, but the Trustees having declined to order the inspection, upon the alleged ground that another Company was claiming the right to construct that part of the line to

Tampa, no further progress could be made with the work under said act.

The Company have derived through the State and Federal Land Grants 581,036.54 acres of land; of which they have sold 37,219.85 acres, realizing therefor \$62,056.22.

The amount of Bonds endorsed for said Company by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, \$1,616,000. None of said Bonds are held by said Company. All of said Bonds were issued to the Contractors in payment under their contracts..

The contract price for the road, with equipment, was \$20,000 per mile. To this is to be added other considerable expenses, chiefly owing to the long time employed in constructing it, caused by embarrassments for which the Company was not in fault. What the final cost will prove to be per mile cannot be stated until the accounts with the contractors have been adjusted, which has been prevented thus far by the existing war.

Amount of rolling stock, &c.—The Company had placed upon the track nine Locomotives and a large number of Cars of various descriptions. One of the Locomotives was transferred to the P. & G. R. R. Co., to meet a pressing requirement for increased motive power. Five others were lost at Fernandina, in consequence of its sudden evacuation by the military forces. A large number of cars were also lost there on the same occasion, and several at Cedar Keys, when the Company Wharf was burned there by the enemy.

There have been 13,116 shares of stock issued, of which the Trust Fund own 2,080 shares. The rest are owned by private Stockholders. There has been no county or other public subscription to the stock of this Company, except what the Trust Fund has taken under the provisions of the Internal Improvement act.

No notes have been taken for instalments of stock. The whole amount paid on the outstanding stock, as appears from the books, is \$764,800.

The Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad Company state as follows:

The road was completed on the 1st January, 1863. Length of road, 60 miles.

The quantity of land selected for the company under the Land Grants was 190,075.97 acres. This quantity has been reduced by sales and conflicting claims.

Number of bonds guaranteed by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, 555, of \$1,000 each.

Number of bonds held by the company on the 1st January, 1863, was 304, of \$1,000 each.

Number of bonds issued and sold at that time was 251, of

\$1,000 each. Being negotiable paper, the record does not show who were the purchasers or who the present holders are. They were sold on account of purchases of iron.

Cost of road per mile, \$14,448.90.

The Rolling Stock consists of three Locomotives, two passengers Coaches, two Omnibuses, thirteen Box Cars and 6 flats, costing \$57,470.28.

The amount paid in cash from the Internal Improvement Fund on the interest account, was \$20.700, for which stock has been issued.

So far as is known, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund hold six of the bonds of the Company, received on account of the Sinking Fund.

Funds were deposited in the Merchants' & Planters' Bank of Savannah, to pay interest on the bonds due, up to the 1st January, 1863, and public notice given.

Amount of private subscription to stock, \$88.600.

Amount received for stock on account of private subscription, \$81,251.44 in cash, and \$2,595.20 in notes.

Columbia County subscribed for 1,000 shares of \$100 each, and the City of Jacksonville for 500 shares, in payment for which their bonds were received.

Since the 1st January, 1863, all the bonds held by the Company at that time have been sold on account of pay ment for purchases of iron.

On the 18th February, 1863, the Board appointed John B. Galbraith, Esq., to demand of the late Commissioners of the St. John and Indian river Canal a compliance with the directions and requirements of "an act to repeal an act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, approved January 1st, 1857, and for other purposes," and the said John B. Galbraith was authorized to receive from said Commissioners all goods, chattels, moneys, rights, credits, books and papers, and all property, of whatsoever kind, belonging to or under the control of said Commissioners, and releases or other deeds of conveyance for all lands and real estate owned by said Commissioners, and such statements and reports as are required by said act, and to give such receipts and acquittances in the name of the Board as might be required upon the compliance by said Commissioners with the provisions of said act.

On the 25th of February, 1863, the Board agreed to guarantee the interest on bonds to be issued by the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad Company for equipments of that portion of their road lying between Section 832 and the Town of Quincy, including side tracks; making altogether eight and a half miles, the iron having been laid upon said portion of the road according to

the report of the engineer appointed by the Board to examine the same.

On the 23d of May, 1863, John B. Galbraith, Esq., who had been appointed to demand of the late Commissioners of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal a compliance with the provisions of "an act to repeal an act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, approved January 1, 1857, and for other purposes," reported that he had proceeded to Ocala, under appointment with the Chairman and Secretary of said Commissioners, who had been authorized by resolution of said Commissioners to attend at such place and make such transfer as was contemplated by said Act; that he obtained from them a deed re-conveying to the Trustees the property of said Commissioners, together with their books and papers and their seal, and had agreed on behalf of the Board to pay such salaries and claims as were due by said Commissioners as had accrued prior to the passage of said Act and were lawful and correct.

For further particulars relative to the affairs of said Canal Commissioners, a special report will be made by the Trustees, in compliance with the act of the General Assembly of last session.

On the 23d of May, 1863, the Board of Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Railroad Companies in the State who have accepted the provisions of the Internal Improvement Act, be and they are hereby requested to furnish to this Board a report or statement showing the amount of their bonds, if any, guaranteed by this Board according to law and still in their possession and undisposed of for the purposes contemplated in said act; and that the said Railroad Companies do further inform this Board to whom the bonds of their respective Railroad Companies have been sold, and give any information they may possess as to the present holders of said bonds; and that the Secretary do furnish the Presidents of said Companies with copies of this resolution."

In compliance with said resolution, the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad Company and Tallahassee Railroad Company furnished a statement showing to what parties the bonds of said Companies were sold or hypothecated. The Florida Railroad Company replied to said resolution by stating that said Company had none of the guaranteed bonds of said Company in their possession, but had paid out the same to the general contractors.

On the 30th of May, 1863, the Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in consideration of the exigencies of the country, and the great public necessity for Railroad iron in the

defences of the same, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund do hereby give their consent and, so far as they have authority and power so to do, do authorize the President and Directors of any Railroad Company in the State, which has accepted the provisions of the Internal Improvement Act, to lend or sell to the government of the Confederate States any portion of the iron on their respective roads which the Confederate States government may desire to borrow or purchase for the purpose of more effectually defending the country during the continuance of the existing war."

On the 30th June, 1863, the Trustees adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, it is made known to this Board that certain parties have purchased and design purchasing the swamp and overflowed land belonging to the Internal Improvement Fund lying upon the coast, suitable for the purposes of making salt, with an object to monopolize and speculate in the same; and, whereas, it is desirable in the great crisis and necessities of our country that the people should not be precluded or hindered by such means from manufacturing one of the absolute necessities of life, i. e. salt, but should each one have the privilege of occupying as much land as is actually necessary to him, according to the extent of his salt works, for manufacturing this article—Therefore,

Resolved, That the salesman of this Board be and he is hereby instructed to withdraw from sale, until the further instructions of this Board, all swamp and overflowed lands lying within two miles of the coast or marsh, unless it shall be made to appear to him that said lands are purchased for the purposes of cultivation and not for the purposes of salt-making."

On the 11th September, 1863, the Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, That all the lands belonging to said Fund are hereby withdrawn from market, except to such persons as may desire to enter lands which shall have been cultivated and improved by them, or for the use of an adjoining farm owned by them, who shall be permitted to enter 160 acres at the following prices, to wit: \$2.50 per acre for swamp lands, and one hundred per cent. upon the appraised value for Internal Improvement Lands: *Provided*, That persons whose applications are now on file may be permitted to perfect their entries."

On the 12th October, 1863, the Board authorized the Treasurer to invest \$30,000 of the money in his hands belonging to the Internal Improvement Fund in Confederate Bonds, known as "Cotton Bonds."

On the 16th October, 1863, the Trustees adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of this State, by the 5th section of "an act to repeal an act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, approved January 1, 1857, and for other purposes," provided that the Attorney General "shall file an application before the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the case of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund *vs.* William Bailey," &c.: Therefore, in consideration of the above cited provision of said Act, the consent of this Board is hereby given that such application shall be filed by the Attorney General in accordance therewith."

According to the report of the salesman of the Board, there were sold during the past year 5,014.69 acres of Internal Improvement land for \$8,896.62, and 35,334.66 acres of swamp land for \$32,179.39, making a total of 41,716.01 acres of land for the sum of \$41,076.01.

The account of the Treasurer of the Board for receipts and expenditures for the past year is hereto annexed.

JOHN MILTON,

President Board Trustees Int. Imp. Fund.

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Q. M. GENERAL'S REPORT.

Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TALLAHASSEE, Oct., 1863. }

*To His Excellency JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida:*

SIR: I have the honor to report, that during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1863, there has been received from the Confederate Ordnance Department, in the month of December, 1862, the following ordnance, viz:

81 percussion muskets; 81 each cartridge and cap boxes, and waist belts; 81 knapsacks and haversacks; 81 canteens, straps and corks. All of which were forwarded to Capt. E. A. Curry's company, stationed in West Florida, with 3,000 rounds of ball and buckshot cartridges, and 3,120 musket percussion caps furnished by the State.

There has been sent from this Department, delivered to Captain R. H. Gamble, upon a requisition of Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb, for the purpose of arming some companies in March last, when the enemy made an attack upon Jacksonville, the following arms, &c., viz:

60 Minnie muskets; 60 Minnie bayonets; 60 Minnie cartridge boxes and belts; 60 bayonet scabbards; 60 cap boxes and belts; 40 musket slings; 6 screw-drivers; 2 ball screws; 4 wipers; 59 percussion muskets, and bayonets, and scabbards; 40 cartridge boxes and belts; 20 wallets and straps for ammunition; 60 cap boxes and belts; 6,130 ball cartridges; 6,250 musket percussion caps; 120 belt plates; 10 screw-drivers; 10 wipers and 10 ball screws, all of which were received by Captain R. H. Gamble and forwarded to Madison, en route for Jacksonville.

There are remaining in this Department (19) nineteen Harpers' Ferry rifles, in good order; (25) twenty-five horseman's percussion pistols, in good order; (20) flint and steel horseman's pistols, in bad order, and (30) thirty horseman's pistols, partly prepared for being changed from flint and steel to percussion, but unfinished for the want of a competent workman.

There were (26) twenty-six fine officers' swords fitted up by the State, of which there are in hand in the office (11) eleven, the others having been sold to officers in the army from this State, and some in hands of parties for sale.

AMMUNITION.

There is in the magazine at this place the following:

25 boxes fixed ammunition, comprising musket, rifle and pistol cartridges, (12,880 rounds of all kinds); 1,000 pounds cannon, about 450 pounds rifle and musket powder, all in good order.

The Minnie cartridges have percussion caps packed with them.

There is belonging to the State (12) twelve barrels of powder and (2) two kegs fixed ammunition, stored in a secure position at the old railroad depot in this place. This ammunition, from information received, was brought from the Arsenal at Chattahoochee by order of Ex-Gov. M. S. Perry, and on account of not being able to place it in the city magazine, had it left at the depot. I have ascertained from the railroad agent that it is secure and in a good location. It is but very recently that this ammunition has come to my knowledge. There is no record of it in this office, and it was unknown to my predecessor, Captain G. S. King. We have (3,500) thirty-five hundred musket percussion caps. There was 1,000 pounds lead on hand, to which 1,625 pounds has recently been added by purchase, making 2,625 pounds of lead on hand.

There is on hand 250 knapsacks, which, in the absence of State troops, could be disposed off to the Confederate States, if needed by them.

ARSENAL.

The State Arsenal at Chattahoochee, with its appertenances and all the material in hand, except the ammunition, was turned over to Brig. Gen. Howell Cobb for the use of the Confederate forces stationed at Chattahoochee, for the river defences.

The ammunition was left in charge as State property and reserved. It consists of the following, viz:

22 cases, 100 pounds each, cannon powder; 5 barrels, 100 pounds each, rifle powder; 4 barrels, 100 pounds each, musket powder; 19 kegs, 25 pounds, FFF powder; 10 kegs, 12½ pounds, FFF powder; 12 kegs 6¼ pounds, FFF powder, and 32,250 musket percussion caps.

The 5 barrels rifle and the 4 barrels musket are a prime article. The small kegs are, some of them, apparently slightly caked. The cannon powder is of small grain, suitable for six pound guns.

Several of the buildings stand in need of repairs; the small houses outside of the main enclosure especially. The large and small magazines are in good condition.

All of the books and papers relating to the affairs of the Arsenal while in possession of the U. S. are securely packed and placed in a safe position at the Arsenal.

CLOTHING.

There has been made up by the different patriotic Ladies' Societies, from material furnished by the State, the following, viz;

3,735 pairs cotton drawers; 2,765 cotton shirts; 169 jackets and coats from wool plains; 809 pairs pantaloons from wool plains, and 1,900 pairs cotton hose.

From the above, there has been sent to Florida troops the following:

To troops in Virginia, by F. R. Cotten, Esq., special agent, 860 pairs cotton drawers.

Troops in Tennessee, in charge of Lieut. F. L'Engle, 374 pairs pantaloons, from wool plains.

Troops in Tennessee, T. P. Denham, Esq., special agent, 720 pairs cotton drawers, and 377 cotton shirts.

Troops in Tennessee, in charge of Captains Love and Davidson, 529 cotton shirts, and 324 pairs cotton drawers.

To Cumberland Gap, in charge of Capt. H. Bradford, 291 cotton shirts, 80 pairs cotton drawers; three boxes, containing carpet blankets, woolen jackets and socks.

There was also sent by the Soldiers' Friend Society, in charge of Capt. Bradford, the following, from material furnished and made up by the Society, 94 pairs socks, 99 neck comforts, 20 carpet blankets, 12 pairs gloves, 10 bed comforts, 15 white blankets, 10 sheets, 8 pairs of shoes, 9 coats and pants.

To Virginia, in charge of Dr. J. Crews Pelot, one box 180 cotton shirts.

Capt. Partridge's cavalry company, 108 pairs cotton drawers, 108 cotton shirts.

Aucilla Troop, stationed in Taylor county, 32 cotton shirts, 42 pairs cotton drawers.

To 6th Florida Regiment, Capts. White, Basset and Grace, 88 pairs cotton drawers.

To 6th Florida Regiment, by Capt. Love, 145 pairs cotton drawers, 139 cotton shirts.

To 4th Florida Regiment, by Capt. McKay, 226 pairs pants from wool plains.

Sent to the army in the West, in charge of Capt. Edw. Bradford, jr., 997 cotton shirts, 997 pairs cotton drawers, 209 pairs pants from wool plains, 169 jackets and coats from wool plains, 988 pairs cotton socks, one box carpet blankets sent in, 2 sacks coffee, 3 barrels syrup, for Hospital use.

There was a lot of clothing made up from State material by Ladies' Society at Micanopy, which was forwarded by Col. Perry to the 7th Regiment in Tennessee, and for which there is no receipts.

There is on hand two hundred cotton shirts and one hundred pairs of cotton drawers. Also, one bale osnaburgs, not yet made up, in the hands of the Ladies' Sewing Society at Gainesville.

Independent of the foregoing, there has been forwarded to Virginia and Tennessee a number of packages which have been sent in to this Department to be forwarded.

There has been sent to the Hospital at Richmond, by Council B. Allen, as special agent, one box containing 480 pounds of castile soap, and six barrels syrup. Also, three sacks coffee, purchased and sent to the Florida Hospital at Richmond from Charleston, S. C., which reached the Hospital in good order.

CARDS.

There has been received from the Florida Card Manufacturing Company, five hundred and forty-seven pairs of Wool Cards, which have been distributed as follows:

Alachua county, 24 pairs; Jackson county, 31 pairs; Levy county, 12 pairs; Calhoun county, 27 pairs; Hamilton county, 12 pairs; Washington county, 26 pairs; Nassau county, 12 pairs;

Leon county, 48 pairs; Jefferson county, 26 pairs; Gadsden co., 24 pairs; Volusia county, 24 pairs; Orange county, 24 pairs; Taylor county, 24 pairs; Hillsborough county, 24 pairs; Bradford county, 24 pairs; Madison county, 24 pairs; Escambia co., 48 pairs; Santa Rosa county, 48 pairs; Liberty county, 24 pairs; Lafayette county, 24 pairs; Wakulla county, 2 pairs; Franklin county, 3 pairs.

The Card Company are now manufacturing Cotton Cards for the State as fast as it is possible for them to do so. They have many difficulties to contend with, being compelled to manufacture all their wire, which is a great drawback to furnishing Cards as fast as they could if wire could be procured. They will in a short time be able to furnish them with more rapidity than heretofore, having added more machines and procured a more powerful engine.

It is desirable that some provision should be made, so that the Card Company may be able to retain the services of such workmen as they may find competent for the business, as they are subjected to great inconvenience to themselves as well as loss to the public in not being able to secure the services of those who are competent for as long a period as they may be required. All that they thus far have been able to procure are attached to the army and obtained only on a short detail.

As the law now stands, great inconvenience is experienced in this Department in paying the bills and demands against it, many of which are for trivial amounts. At present the bill has to be approved by the Quartermaster General, then taken to the Comptroller, who issues his warrant for the amount of the bill, and the voucher is placed in that office, thus leaving this office without any proper check on its business or the ability to readily determine what bills have or have not been paid. The remedy for this is easy and simple. Authority should be given to the Quartermaster General to make quarterly estimates of the amount probably required for his office, present these estimates to the Governor, and, if approved by him, let the Governor give his order on the Comptroller for the amount, and the Comptroller issue his warrant therefor. At the end of the quarter the Quartermaster General can settle with the Comptroller, exhibiting his vouchers and have the same allowed, if paid according to law. Any balance remaining in hand being chargeable to him in the next ensuing quarter.

Very respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

EDW'D BARNARD,
Capt. and A. A. Q. M. Gen.

NOVEMBER 5th, 1863.

Since the foregoing there has been received into this Department 10 bales, 3,410 yards wool plains, which are now being made up into clothing for the soldiers. Also, three bales of cotton osnaburgs, which have been made up into salt sacks.

There has been received from contribution sixty bushels of salt, and by purchase seventy-four bushels, of which the amount of eighty-five bushels have been distributed.

Very respectfully,

EDWD BARNARD,
Capt. and A. A. Q. M. Gen.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
OF THE
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

TREASURY OFFICE, }
Tallahassee, Nov. 12, 1863. }

To the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund:

SIRS: In compliance with the law, requiring reports to be made to the General Assembly, I herewith submit the financial report for the period of Nov. 1, 1862, to Oct. 31, 1863.

Since the report of 1862, the Fund has received an increase to her railroad stock account of one hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and to her sinking fund account the sum of thirty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-six 75-100 dollars. And has invested in bonds of the Confederate States thirty thousand dollars for her principal account, and forty-one thousand three hundred dollars for her Sinking Fund.

Respectfully,

C. H. AUSTIN,
Treas. Bd. Trus. Int. Imp. Fund.

The Treasurer in account with the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

1863.	DR.	
Nov. 1—To balance per report of this date,		\$7,656 72
20—To am't received from Pensacola & Geo. R. R. Co. on net earnings ac't for 12 mos. to June, 1862,		20,550 61
1863.		
Mar. 16—To am't rec'd from At. & Gulf Central R. R. Co. on Sinking Fund ac't for 18 mos. to Jan'y, 1863,		8,325 00
Ap'l 25—To am't rec'd from Fla. R. R. Co. on Sinking Fund ac't for 12 mos. to July, 1862,		16,180 00
To am't rec'd from same on net earnings ac't for same period,		3,197 65
June 23—To am't rec'd from John B. Galbraith, Att'y Gen'l, on account of land notes collected,		1,000 00
July 27—To am't rec'd from Fla. R. R. Co. on Sinking Fund ac't for 6 mos. to Feb'y, 1863,		8,090
To am't rec'd from same on net earnings account for same period,		5,714 94
To am't rec'd from At. & Gulf Central R. R. on Sinking Fund acc't, 6 months to July, 1863.		2,775 00
Sept. 11—To am't rec'd from J. B. Galbraith, Att'y Gen'l, on land notes collected,		7,500 00
28—To am't rec'd from land notes collected,		19 11
Oct. 7—To am't rec'd from J. B. Galbraith, Att'y Gen'l, on land notes collected,		5,250 00
31—To am't rec'd from H. A. Corley, Register, on ac- count land sales,		41,076 00
To am't rec'd from land notes,		2,985 80
To am't rec'd from interest account,		2,318 91
To am't rec'd from interest acc't of Sinking Fund,		1,627 00
		<hr/> \$134,266 73
1862.	CR.	
Nov. 20—By am't paid interest on \$294,025 bonds of Pen. & Geo. R. R. Co.,		\$20,581 75
22—By am't paid F. L. Villepigue, Sec'y, balance salary,		55 55
28—By am't paid certificate of Register for Jeff. Sulli- van, (land entry cancelled,)		116 38
Dec. 3—By am't paid certificate of Register for J. B. Smith, cancelled land entry,		20 08
15—By am't paid interest on \$3,000 Pen. & Geo. R. R. Company bonds,		105 00
1863.		
Jan'y 5—By am't paid W. M. McIntosh, services,		15 00
By am't paid salary of officers 4th quarter, 1862, H. A. Corley, Register,	200	
By am't paid C. H. Austin, Treasurer,	200—	400 00
24—By am't paid Chas. Findeisen, bill for binding books for Register,		30 00
By am't paid certificate of Register for M. C. Peter- son, cancelled land entry,		90 16
Mch. 19—By am't paid T. B. Barefoot, bill printing,		10 00

April 4—By am't paid officers salary 1st quarter 1863, H. A. Corley, Register,	200	
By am't paid C. H. Austin, Treasurer,	200—	400
22—By am't paid certificate of Register favor of W. Blair, cancelled land entry,		90 42
25—By am't paid interest on \$92,000 of Florida R. R. Co. Bonds,		3,220 00
By am't paid T. J. Perkins, Produce Loan Agt. for Confederate States Bonds per certificate,		16,000 00
May 22—By am't paid Treasurer's expenses attended meeting of Stockholders Central R. R.		10 00
June 29—By am't paid interest on \$257,150 Pen. & Geo. R. R. Co. Bonds,		9,000 25
July 6—By am't paid certificate of Register for C. C. Young, cancelled land entry,		120 83
By am't paid T. J. Perkins, P. L. Ag't for Confederate States Bonds per certificate,		14,500 00
27—By am't paid same for same per certificate,		10,800 00
By am't paid Officers salary 2d quarter 1863, H. A. Corley, Register,	200	
By am't paid C. H. Austin, Treasurer,	200—	400 00
Oct. 1—By am't paid same for 3d quarter 1863,		400 00
By am't paid A. Young, cancelled land entry,		58 85
By am't paid S. T. Day, cancelled land entry per Register certificate,		299 17
15—By am't paid W. R. Pettes, C. S. Depositor for 20,000 Confederate States Cotton Bonds, viz:		30,228 00
Bonds with int. for June 1, '63, \$20,000 00		
50 per cent. premium,	10,000 00	
Interest for June 1, '63,	228 33	
Oct. 31—By am't paid W. Gwynn, Compt., interest on \$10,000 Florida R. R. bonds,		2,450 00
Balance on hand,		24,864 98
		<u>\$134,266 73</u>

SINKING FUND.

Balance per report Nov. 12, 1862,	\$ 3,625 00
Received from the Florida Railroad Company,	24,270 00
“ “ “ Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company,	11,100 00
“ “ “ interest account,	1,876 75
Balance debit to new account,	428 25
	<u>\$41,300 00</u>
Paid investment in bonds of Confederate States,	\$41,300 00

ASSETS.

Tallahassee Railroad Company bonds,	\$ 8,500 00
Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad Company bonds,	6,000 00
Confederate States bonds,	41,300 00
	<u>\$55,800 00</u>

ASSETS.

Railroad Stock:			
Florida Railroad,	\$208,000	00	
Pensacola & Georgia Railroad,	67,000	00	
Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad,	20,700	00—	\$295,700 00
Bonds:			
Florida Railroad,	\$95,000	00	
Pensacola & Georgia Railroad,	39,000	00	
Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad,	23,000	00	
Tallahassee Railroad,	3,600	00	
“ “ (interest account,)	2,000	00	
Gadsden county,	1,150	00	
Calhoun “ (balance,)	44	92	
Confederate States,	20,000	00—	183,794 92
Land Notes:			
Register's list,	\$8,610	49	
Less collected,	2,985	80—	5,624 69
<hr/>			
Internal Improvement list,	381	60	
Less collected,	19	11	362 49
			<hr/>
			5,987 18
			<hr/>
			\$485,482 10

C. H. AUSTIN,
Treas. Bd. Treas. Int. Imp. Fund.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
TALLAHASSEE, Nov., 1863. }

His Excellency JOHN MILTON, Governor:

SIR:—In all my official reports I have taken occasion, through your Excellency, to call the attention of the General Assembly to the long existing and constantly increasing necessity for a Digest of the Public Statutes of the State. I mention the subject again, not intending to reiterate the reasons already given why the Legislature should make provision for such a work, as they must be obvious to all who will reflect on the condition of our statute law, but merely to direct attention to the subject and discharge a duty incumbent upon me. The imperfect condition of our statute law is *felt* by every citizen of this State, whether he is aware of it or not. There can be no reason why the Legislature should fail or refuse to make provision for this much needed work. The expense will be but a trifle compared to the benefit that it would confer on every citizen in the State,

and as it must take sometime, perhaps years, to complete it, it should be commenced now, that our State may have an intelligible body of laws with which to recuperate from the devastations of war, to secure the rights of persons and property and invite and encourage immigration. Experience has shown that it is not the abundance of laws, but the efficiency of their execution, their clearness, conciseness and accessibility, that promotes good government, peace and security for persons and property.

My attention has been directed to the "effect and operation" of an act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "an act to amend the election laws of this State as regards the mode of voting, and for other purposes." This act provides that the votes cast at any election in this State "shall be numbered by said Inspectors to correspond with the number of the name of said voter on the poll book." It is suggested that the practical operation of this law affects very seriously the principle of the ballot system of election adopted almost universally in the republics of America. The thirteenth clause of the 6th article of of the Constitution provides that "in all elections by the General Assembly, the vote shall be *viva voce*, and, in all elections by the people, the vote shall be by ballot." It seems to me that it is the plain intention of this provision of the Constitution to secure the citizen in the right of secret voting, otherwise it would have been unnecessary and superfluous, especially as a constitutional provision. The elective franchise, which is the great basis of republican institutions, is so important, that the mode and manner of its exercise is regulated by a provision of the Constitution. The ballot is declared by the fundamental law to be the way in which this right shall be exercised. The reason why the ballot is selected is, because this is the only mode by which secrecy can be preserved and the citizen left to the independent, unbiased exercise of his political will. Otherwise, any different mode of voting would be preferable. Now it is obvious that the numbering or marking of the ballots in the manner provided by this law is a serious violation of the principle of the secret ballot; for, although it is true that subsequent portions of the act make provision for the destruction, after a time, of these ballots, yet the bare fact of their passing through so many hands previous to their destruction, the great facility for their examination by persons not always actuated by a nice sense of honor and entirely secure from detection, and the certainty of their open examination in cases of contested elections and circumstances, tend greatly to defeat the purposes of the ballot system and to nullify the objects that it proposes to secure, it would be much better, did the Constitution permit it, to establish at once the *viva voce* system of voting for popular elections. The vo-

ter could then occupy certain and distinct grounds in exercising his right, and would not be subject to the conflicting motives and apprehensions which the present mixed system tend to excite. The good proposed to be secured by the provisions of this law, which is the facility of investigating and determining contested elections, is by no means an offset to the evils resulting therefrom. It is not reasonable that the whole body of voters in the State should be subjected to a system of voting which is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution, and contrary to the judgment of the ablest statesmen and politicians, merely that in a few rare cases some facility may be afforded in determining contested elections, and these commonly of no consequence to the general interest of the State. The operation of this act is, therefore, regarded unfavorably, and it is suggested to the General Assembly that it consider whether a modification thereof may not be made rendering it more just and politic in its operations and more in accordance with the provisions and intentions of the Constitution.

An Act, approved December 8, 1862, entitled "An Act relative to the assessment of taxes," provides, "That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties of this State shall value all property subject to taxation in their respective counties and assess the tax thereon, as required by law to be done by Tax-Assessors and Collectors." The object of this act was to remedy to some extent the evil arising under the *ad valorem* system of taxation, of each tax payer valuing his own property, which was liable to much abuse. To a certain extent the law has operated well, but there is a great defect still in the practical operations of the tax laws. The County Commissioners of each county having to fix the value of taxable property for their respective counties, it is to be supposed that differences of valuation in the several counties would exist. This has been the case. The actual, practical effect of the law, is to tax the same property higher in some counties than in others.—This is unreasonable and absurd, and, were it directly attempted, would be clearly unconstitutional. This effect of the law was probably not contemplated by the Legislature, and it is mentioned that a remedy may be applied to the same. The history of this subject in our State illustrates the extreme difficulty of applying the *ad valorem* system in ordinary taxation, and suggests an enquiry, whether justice and policy do not require a departure from that system in regard to the taxation of certain kinds of property at least.

"An act empowering Judges of Probate to grant orders to executors and administrators to sell real estate for distribution,"

which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, may be so amended as to render its provisions applicable to personal property. This may be both convenient and proper. It is suggested, however, that some amendment to the law may be thought advisable providing the mode and manner of the proceedings to obtain orders for sales of estates; also for advertisement, &c., such as are now required in similar proceedings in the Circuit Court. The law on this whole subject is susceptible of much improvement, being at present somewhat confused and uncertain.

The distillation of spirituous liquors in the State, under the provisions of "An act to prevent the establishment of distilleries and the distilling of whiskey and other spirituous liquors," has not been practically conducted in accordance with the intention of the law. Some additional legislation on this subject is required. It is ascertained that it is impossible to prevent frauds from being committed, which, though not a palpable violation of law and not susceptible of legal punishment, are nevertheless in utter violation of the policy and spirit of the act. Although it may be difficult to devise a law that could not be evaded or violated with impunity to some extent, yet something may be done to remedy this evil. Very little additional legislation is necessary as to the direction and regulation of this business, but legislation may be profitably had looking to the execution of the law already in existence.

In my last report, I directed attention to the imperfect system of expenditure and accountability connected with the Quartermaster General's Department. As the law now stands, it is difficult to tell by what process the disbursements of that office and properly made. The general principle requiring that all monies drawn from the Treasury shall be by warrant of the Comptroller complicates and impedes very much the necessary disbursements of the Quartermaster's Office. It is suggested that by making a provision of law authorizing the Quartermaster, with the approval of the Governor, to draw for an amount in gross through the Comptroller and accounting subsequently for the disbursement thereof to that officer, the important principle of requiring a Comptroller's warrant for all monies paid out of the Treasury can be observed and at the same time the disbursements of the Quartermaster relieved of much embarrassment and inconvenience.

In a former report, I endeavored to direct attention to the importance of making some provision in relation to the publication of the laws, which would prevent a violation of the principle that a citizen should not be made subject to the penalties and forfeitures of an act the existence of which he has not, and

practically cannot have, the means of ascertaining. The acts of the General Assembly, as soon as they are approved, become law, and unless some provision is made to the contrary, go into immediate effect. The enrolled act is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and some time must elapse before its publication. Although it is true that the act is thus made subject to public inspection, yet it is obvious that the mass of the citizens must remain ignorant of its existence until it is published in the newspapers or in the ordinary pamphlet form. Months must elapse before this can be done. In the meantime, citizens are subject to the provisions and penalties of the law. The injustice and impolicy of this is too obvious to require illustration.— It is suggested that some provision be made, either for the immediate publication of the laws after their enactment, or that some day after the termination of the session be fixed by a general law, upon which all statutes shall go into effect, unless specially otherwise provided.

In compliance with the provisions of the 8th section of "An act to repeal an act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, approved January 1, 1857, and for other purposes," I have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court an application for a rehearing in the case of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund vs. William Bailey. The application will be made before the Court, and probably heard and granted, or refused, at the next term of the Supreme Court at this place.

There have been no decisions of the Courts, of which I am informed, relative to any of the statutes adopted at the last session of the General Assembly.

Upon our Courts and Juries greatly depend the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws. The Grand and Petit Juries are not merely the safeguard of the innocent, but they are the punishers of the guilty. It is suggested that the Legislature may make some further provision to secure the purity and impartiality of Juries, by giving the State more power or opportunity, in prosecuting, to reject as jurors such as are known or reasonably suspected of partiality for the accused. The Legislature may pass innumerable laws for the punishment of crime without effect, unless the body of the citizens assist in their enforcement. It is to be hoped that to the ordinary calamities of war may not be added a contempt of civil authority and impunity in crime. The worst calamity that could befall our country, next to subjugation, would be the prostration of our civil government and laws, for then would inevitably ensue anarchy, despotism and destruction. It is, therefore, an inestimable blessing that in the midst of an unparalleled war, requiring every energy of the Government and

the people to meet its exigencies, the supremacy of the law has been generally preserved in our State. This is the surest evidence of a people possessing the genius, the intelligence and the spirit necessary to sustain free institutions.

Very respectfully,
J. B. GALBRAITH.

Correspondence between the Governors of Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

(COPY.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
TALLAHASSEE, April 13th, 1863. }

His Excellency JOSEPH E. BROWN,

Governor of Georgia:

SIR:—Sometime ago, while at my plantation, I received a communication by telegraph, informing me that your Excellency had issued a proclamation to convene the General Assembly of Georgia, and suggesting the necessity of like action on the part of the Governor of each of the other States. I should have replied promptly, but the wires became deranged, and prevented the reply by telegraph. I did not follow your example, although urged to do so by public meetings held in several counties, and composed of patriotic and intelligent citizens of Florida. The General Assembly of this State had, at its last session, discussed the policy of regulating labor by legislation, and, sustained by the Senate, it was repudiated by a very large majority in the House of Representatives. Even if I could have presumed a change of opinion on the subject, our seasons here being much more favorable for early planting than in Georgia, many of our planters had commenced to plant, and the crops generally would have been planted before it was possible to secure legislation to prohibit or limit the right to plant cotton. Moreover, the intelligence and patriotism of the planters of Florida induced them last year to plant cereals to the exclusion of cotton. An immense amount of corn was made, and, for the want of transportation, hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn will be held by our planters when the crop of the present year will be gathered. By correspondence with intelligent citizens in different parts of the State, I was informed of the immense quantity of corn on hand, and that, nevertheless, there would not be scarcely as much cotton planted this as there was the last year, except in two or three

counties in the State, from which corn, &c., could not be conveniently transported, and where the traffic—carried on by speculators who have “run the blockade”—had excited, by high prices for cotton, and the introduction of rum and gin, (but no arms or munitions of war,) a disposition to make cotton, &c., regardless, perhaps, of “the general welfare.”

The means of transportation to and from this State are too limited to justify legislation on the subject. The Confederate Government has been appealed to in vain to make Railroad connections necessary to the defence of the State, as well as to secure supplies from Florida for the armies of the Confederate States.

Under existing circumstances, no law could be made to regulate planting, which would be uniform in its operation, just to the constitutional rights of citizens, or beneficial to the Confederate Government; hence, if the legislation proposed were constitutional, I have deemed it wisest and best to rely upon the intelligence and patriotism the exigencies of the war demand rather than legislation.

But, candor requires me to say, that I am not convinced that, in a Government like ours, the legislative power rightly exists to prescribe what shall or shall not be planted. If it does exist, it should be most discreetly exercised. If the General Assembly of a State has the power to enact a law prohibiting or restricting the planting of cotton, in order to support the army of the Confederate States of America by raising cereals, why may not the same General Assembly enact a law to prohibit the ploughing by horses, because useful for cavalry; or mules, because necessary for transportation; or oxen, because necessary for beef? In a word, why may they not confiscate all rights of property in individuals for the benefit of the Confederate Government. I am opposed to all legislation, on the part of either the Confederate or State Government which is not clearly constitutional. Infractions of the Constitution during war are more dangerous than in peace. In war or peace, the Constitution should be considered the anchor of our hopes for freedom and manly independence. Statesmen should studiously guard against the insidious influences of the occasional panics which excite the public mind, and engender what is termed public sentiment. The vicissitudes of the war in which we are engaged, in view of its important and world-wide results, incline the best informed and most patriotic men to lend a favorable ear to any pretence, however specious, to sustain the noble cause in which we are engaged, and therefore it is the imperative duty of Statesmen—especially those who occupy high official position—not to permit their zeal to exceed their wisdom, *not to yield even to public sentiment*, unless it shall be compatible with *Constitutional Liberty* as secured by a fundamental law. The

avidity with which patriots embark in any enterprise to promote the public welfare during the afflictions of war afford to speculators, traitors and demagogues excellent opportunities to create panics for their individual benefit or aggrandizement—hence what is termed “the outside pressure” upon legislative bodies.

While it is contended that foreign nations cannot exist without the cotton produced by slave labor in the Southern States, I would most respectfully present to your serious consideration, whether or not, if the legislative power of these States shall prohibit the cultivation of cotton by slave labor, (of which foreign nations will be informed,) their antipathies to slavery and their necessities for cotton may not be successfully appealed to by the United States Government for co-operation to abolish slavery and to raise cotton without slave labor?

The effort is now being made to form aid and emigration societies in Europe, as well as in the United States, to colonize Florida, and thus abolish slavery in the State. If successful, what will be the condition of the other “cotton States?” More than a year ago, I expressed the opinion that, as soon as it had been clearly ascertained that foreign governments recognized the blockade of southern ports—knowing its inefficiency—wisdom required of our Government to make the blockade complete.” I know of no reason why—if England and France were willing to engage in war with China to secure commerce in opium with the Chinese people against their will and the decrees of their Government—England and France and other nations, would not raise a blockade for commerce in cotton, &c., with the Southern States, while their people desired and their Government proposed the commercial intercourse, provided cotton could not be obtained by running the blockade.

I believe now the wisest and best course which existing circumstances suggest to prevent the planting of excessive cotton crops, insure the culture of cereals, sustain the public credit, prevent speculation, extortion and riots for bread—a measure entirely consistent with constitutional liberty, conducive to the general welfare and to the independence of the Confederate States—would be an act of Congress, prohibiting, under severe penalties, all commercial intercourse with foreign nations, except such as should be authorized by the Government, through special agents, and exclusively for the purposes of the Government. If trade between our citizens and the speculators, who succeed in “running the blockade,” was prevented, all inducements to make cotton, except for the benefit of the Government in its negotiations and for domestic uses would be cut off; individual energy, enterprise and enlightened public sentiment would insure the necessities, and even the comforts of life, to the

people and to the armies; the Confederate currency would be independent in itself for all the purposes of commerce between the States, individuals and the Confederate Government, as there would be no demand for specie or foreign exchange to sustain our domestic commerce. Thus, inducements to speculation and extortion would be destroyed, our people would depend upon themselves, and the Confederate Government would reflect the intelligence and probity of an independent and self-sustaining association of States. Moreover, a powerful influence for the continuance of the war would be overcome. There are millions of dollars invested, and thousands of persons engaged, in violations of the blockade. They are accumulating, by the traffic, immense fortunes, and are, therefore, anxious for the continuance of hostilities. They are, generally, enterprising and energetic, and if the blockade should be made complete, their love of trade would, perhaps, direct their efforts to legitimate commerce, dependent upon the raising of the blockade, the recognition of the Confederate States of America by foreign nations and suitable commercial treaties.

Experience may suggest the propriety, justice and necessity of an additional act of Congress, to remove from the Confederate States all persons who claim to be aliens, and therefore exempt from, and refuse to volunteer into, the military service of the Confederate States, and claim the protection of foreign governments which do not recognize the Government of the Confederate States of America.

The number of persons who consume and speculate upon our labor would be greatly diminished, and the States would be relieved of the most dangerous element which threatens public safety—a class of men, who contribute nothing to our agricultural prosperity, but who live and speculate upon our agricultural products, and basely refuse to aid in the defence of that labor by which they not only subsist but accumulate wealth.

The opinions herein expressed are most respectfully submitted to your consideration, and permit me to add, that it would afford me pleasure to correspond with you upon any subject connected with the welfare of our respective States and of the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,

JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida.

(COPY.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., April 22, 1863. }

His Excellency JOHN MILTON,

Governor of Florida:

SIR:—I have the honor and pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., and avail myself of the earliest opportunity to respond to the enlightened and patriotic sentiments it contains. Your kind offer to correspond upon any subject connected with the interests of our respective States, or the Confederate States, is gladly accepted, and I will, at any time, be happy to avail myself of the advantages of your enlightened opinions upon any subject of interest to the people of our respective States, or of the Confederacy. I do so the more cordially, for the reason that the interests of the people of Florida and of Georgia are strongly allied, and, in many instances, identical. I know that I but express the feelings of all the people of this State, when I assure you that the warmest feelings of friendship exists toward the people of Florida, and I trust it may always be so.

You argue with great force the points presented in your letter, that the prohibition of the growth of cotton by slave labor in the cotton States might have a deleterious effect against the institution of slavery with foreign powers, and, further, that such prohibition, by legislative enactment, is in violation of the Constitution. Acknowledging the great strength of your views upon these points, I have not been able to bring my mind to concur fully. They, however, have ceased to be practicable questions here, as the Legislature, lately in session, by its action, declined to pass a law to further restrict the planting and culture of cotton in this State. I have felt that the bread question was one more vital to us, than any other at this time, and have been impelled by a strong sense of duty, to do all in my power to restrict the planting of cotton and tobacco and to increase the production of such articles as are needed to sustain life, and I confess that my hopes that all may yet be well are not without fears that we may have great trouble in feeding the army and people next year, if the war continues.

It affords me pleasure to concur fully with your views of the wisdom and propriety of a law by Congress putting a stop to the pernicious practice of running the blockade. Its ruinous effects upon our currency are every day being made forcibly felt, and, if not arrested, it is not difficult to foresee the evils to which it must lead. It affords me pleasure to be able to state that our

Legislature took the same view of the subject, and I have the honor herewith to communicate a copy of their resolution memorializing our members of Congress. Trusting that honorable body may see the importance of timely action to arrest the flagrant evils the practice is entailing upon the country, and with my best wishes for your health and the happiness of your people,

I have the honor to be,

Your most obd't serv't,

JOSEPH. E. BROWN.

(COPY.)

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 4th, 1863. }

His Excellency JOHN MILTON,

Governor of Florida, Tallahassee:

SIR:—My absence from the seat of Government has alone prevented an earlier reply to your communication of the 15th ult.

For reasons, similar in the main to those which governed you, I did not convene the General Assembly of Alabama, but addressed a circular letter to the planters of the State, which, I believe, has had a good effect, and, if the seasons are propitious, our supply of cereals will be ample.

I cordially agree with you in your views relative to the necessity and propriety of Congressional action, to prevent "running the blockade," except with articles necessary for the army, and also in relation to aliens claiming foreign protection, and who refuse to do military service.

The very heavy demands upon my time, caused by the accumulation of business during my absence, prevent my responding as fully as I desire to the several points made by you.

I join you, Governor, in the assurance that it will give me pleasure to correspond with you upon any subject connected with the welfare of our States or of the Confederate States.

With great respect,

Your obd't serv't,

JNO. GILL SHORTER,

Gov. of Alabama.

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Tallahassee, March, 21, 1863. }

His Excellency John Milton, Governor:

SIR:—Your communication of this date is received, requiring my opinion relative to the power of the Legislature to impose a specific or discriminative tax upon cotton, or to that production higher than the other property or agricultural productions of the State.

The 1st clause of the VIII article of the Constitution, relative to taxation and revenue, provides that "the General Assembly shall devise and adapt a system of revenue, having regard to an equal and uniform mode of taxation to be general throughout the State." Under this provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly of the State, previous to the year 1855, devised and adopted statutes, or continued in operation territorial laws, which constituted a system of specific or discriminative taxation. No question seems to have been made at the time as to the power of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to adopt such system. This was a contemporaneous construction of the Constitution, adhered to and unquestioned for many years, and has never been heretofore seriously disputed. This system of specific taxation continued until the passage of the "act to establish the *ad valorem* system of taxation, approved Dec. 13th, 1855, since which time the *ad valorem* system of taxation has obtained in the State.

From consideration of the clause above cited, as well as from an examination and comparison of the Constitution and laws of other States, I am satisfied that there is nothing in this provision of the Constitution which prohibits the Legislature from laying specific taxes, and this, of course, implies the power of discrimination in the laying of such taxes.

It will be observed that the clause referred to provides that the Legislature shall have regard, in the imposition of taxes, "to an equal and uniform mode of taxation, to be general throughout the State." This provision, therefore, for an equal and uniform mode of taxation is intended to have a geographical or sectional reference, and can by no means be so construed as to restrict the legislation to an *ad valorem* system of taxation, and to deprive it altogether of the power and direction to discriminate in the imposition of taxes between different kinds of property and business. The simple meaning of the Constitution is, that whatever system of taxation is adopted shall prevail throughout the entire State, and that there shall be no sectional

or local difference in this respect. This is wise and proper. If another construction be put upon this clause, by which the Legislature is restricted and limited to the *ad valorem* system of taxation, it can be very easily seen that great inconvenience, if not much detriment to the State and society, might be the result of depriving the General Assembly of this discretionary power.— It might be impossible for the Legislature, in some instances, so to regulate taxation as to make it compatible with justice and good policy. It is to be further observed that the *ad valorem* system of taxation cannot be made to operate in an equal and uniform mode in ordinary taxation by any device that the ingenuity of our statesmen has yet discovered.

If it was the intention of the Constitution to restrict the General Assembly in this respect, it would have simply provided, in so many words, that all property in the State should be taxed according to its value, which would have left no room for question or doubt in what respect, as indeed, I think, there is, or should be none in regard to the meaning of the Constitution as it stands. The equality and uniformity of the system, therefore, is intended for different portions of the State, and can, by no means be made to apply to different kinds of property and business pursuits to which taxation is applicable and which is such a wide and ever changing field for the exercise of legislative wisdom, policy and discretion.

I am satisfied, therefore, that the long established and contemporaneous interpretation of the Constitution in this respect, previous to the adoption of the present system of taxation, was authorized by the strict letter of the instrument and was a perfectly correct and legitimate construction. The mode and policy of taxation, so far as the different objects thereof are concerned, is to be determined by the Legislature, whether it shall be *ad valorem* or specific. It must, however, be equal, uniform and general throughout the State. Should the General Assembly desire to impose a specific or discriminative tax upon cotton, it has the constitutional power to do so, imposing however the same tax upon all cotton in every portion of the State. Of the wisdom and policy of such a tax the legislators themselves must determine, and for it they are responsible to the people.

Very respectfully,

J. B. GALBRAITH.

A Resolution.

WHEREAS, in the judgment of this General Assembly the traffic of private citizens with foreign countries is one of the prime

causes of the depreciation of the Confederate currency and the consequent high prices of all the necessities of life; *And, whereas*, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the largest portion of the cotton exported and of the goods imported inure directly or indirectly to the benefit of the abolitionists of New England; *And whereas*, this tribute to Yankee greed is abhorrent to the mind of every true patriot, sustains the trade of our detested foe, and demoralizes our own citizens—Therefore, *Resolved by the General Assembly of Georgia*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to secure the passage of such a law as shall prevent the “running of the blockade,” either by land or by water, during the existence of the present war, by any person whatever, except under the direct control and for the exclusive benefit of the Government of the Confederate States.

JOHN BILLUPS,

President of Senate.

WARREN AKINS,

Speaker of House of Representatives.

JAMES M. MOBLEY,

Secretary of Senate.

L. CARRINGTON,

Clerk of House of Representatives.

Assented to April 18th, 1863.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, Governor.

—o—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Articles of agreement between John Milton, Governor of the State of Florida, for and in behalf of said State, on the one part, and William Bailey, Joseph John Williams, John Cardy and Edward Barnard, who have formed a Company under the name and style of the “Florida Card Manufacturing Company,” of the other part.

The said John Milton hereby agrees, for and in behalf of the State of Florida, to purchase from the said parties hereinbefore named as forming the Florida Card Manufacturing Company twenty-five hundred pairs of Cotton Cards and five hundred pairs of Wool Cards, at six dollars per pair; and, furthermore, on the receipt for and in behalf of the State of the first one thousand pairs of said Cards, the said John Milton, for and in behalf of said State, agrees to pay said parties as a bonus the further sum of two thousand dollars, on condition, however, that the Cards are manufactured in the State of Florida, unless the parties are driven out of the State by the enemy.

Now the said William Bailey, Joseph John Williams, John Cardy and Edward Barnard, forming the said Company, do hereby agree and oblige themselves to deliver to said John Milton, Governor as aforesaid, or to such agent as he shall designate for and in behalf of said State, twenty-five hundred pairs of Cotton Cards and five hundred pairs of Wool Cards, as aforesaid, to be of good merchantable quality, at the price of six dollars a pair, as aforesaid, the first thousand pair to be delivered within six months from this date, and the remainder in a reasonable time thereafter. It is further understood and agreed that payment for said Cards is to be made as the same shall be delivered at the price stipulated as aforesaid.

Witness the hands and seals of said parties, this 30th day of March, 1863.

(Signed)

JOHN MILTON, Gov. of Florida,	[SEAL.]
WM. BAILEY,	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH JOHN WILLIAMS,	[SEAL.]
EDWARD BARNARD,	[SEAL.]
JOHN CARDY,	[SEAL.]

CONTRIBUTIONS

Of citizens, for hospital purposes, placed in the hands of Messrs. Papy and Baker, and expended under the direction of the Governor, viz:

Whole amount received up to May 1st, 1863, \$4,438 00

Expended as follows, viz:
1863.

Jan. 24—Paid for wagonage, &c., from Monticello to Thomasville, on 6 bbls. syrup, 1 box soap, and 2 boxes clothing, sent to hospital at Richmond, \$22 50

Feb'y 4—Paid for 389 lbs. castile soap at \$1 25 per lb., for hospital at Richmond, 486 25

April 16—Paid for draft for \$500 sent to Mrs. Reid, Matron hospital, 505 00

May 6—Paid for same, 505 00

July 20—Paid for draft for \$1,000 sent to Mrs. Reid, Matron, &c., 1,010 00

July 24—Paid for draft for \$1,890 20 sent to Mrs. Reid, Matron, &c., by the hands of Dr. T. Y. Henry, 1,909 25—\$4,438 00

Tallahassee, Nov. 1st, 1863.

M. D. PAPY.

REPORT OF DR. HENRY.

—o—

QUINCY, March 20th, 1863.

His Excellency JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida :

In obedience to instructions received from you at Tallahassee, on the 27th of January last, I visited Gen. BRAGG's headquarters at Tallahoma, presented your letter and other papers pertaining to my mission, had an interesting interview with Gen. BRAGG upon the subject, who expressed much gratification at the action of the Legislature of this State in regard to her sick and wounded soldiers, also, that there was now no need of State or individual aid to the hospital department. He directed me to his Medical Director, Dr. E. A. Flewellen, a gentleman of high character and attainments. I learned from him that the medical department of the army of the west was now in good working order, from the liberal appropriations Congress had made to the hospital fund, and that large sums were returned monthly to the treasury, being more than ample for all necessary expenditures. Under the authority and direction of the Medical Director, Dr. Flewellen, a car has been comfortably fitted up specially to convey the sick and wounded men over the railroads to the several hospitals. A surgeon is detailed to travel over the road in this car, and to render such assistance as the sick and wounded require before reaching the receiving hospitals at Chattanooga, where all the comforts a hospital can afford are to be found there. So soon as they recover sufficiently, they are moved to the other hospitals at other points, so that the receiving hospital may be kept in a proper condition for the reception of those for whom it is intended.

The hospitals in the Department of the West are as well managed now as it is possible under the many difficulties attending such institutions. By authority of the accompanying letter, marked "A," from Dr. Flewellen, Medical Director, I visited the several hospitals at Knoxville, Chattanooga, &c. Although I had been lead to believe them in good condition, I found them in far better than I had anticipated. The number of patients remaining were daily diminishing, leaving several wards vacant, affording good opportunities for a thorough inspection. The buildings are large and commodious, well ventilated and adapted to the purposes to which they are applied. The floors are clean and dry ; the walls newly whitewashed ; the beds are very comfortable and abundantly supplied with warm, heavy blankets, counterpanes, sheets, pillow cases, &c., and not crowded in the wards. As soon as a ward is vacated, the floors are all thor-

oughly washed and the walls whitewashed. This practice is kept up in all the hospitals so long as they are occupied as such.

Everything the country affords in the way of supplies is bought up by the hospital agents, who are sent out along the railroads in every direction with instructions to purchase at any cost. The supplies have precedence over all other freights, so that very few articles are lost by delay on the roads, nor do the sick and wounded suffer for proper articles of diet. By this means each hospital is enabled to keep constantly on hand a sufficient supply for several days. The cooking wards are all well furnished with an abundance of utensils and crockery ware. They are presided over by good and tried cooks, and not details. All meals are required to be promptly and well served, and their department kept in good order. This is a part of the duty of the Surgeon in charge, to inspect regularly the culinary department. The Surgeons with whom I met in the several hospitals I found to be polite and intelligent gentlemen, prompt and assiduous in the discharge of their onerous duties, evincing an intimate knowledge with all the cases in their wards and feeling the same responsibilities they would in their private practice.

From the above facts I deemed it entirely useless to establish a separate Hospital for the Florida troops. The Medical Director told me that any of the hospitals from Atlanta to Knoxville might be selected and designated the "*Florida Hospital*." I chose the one at Ringgold, Geo., so that our people having friends in Gen. BRAGG'S army will know how and where to direct whatever donations they may wish to make. There are some article that cannot be purchased there, and I would urge upon those having lemons, limes, oranges, dried figs, wines, cordials, catsups, spices, peppers, brandies, and, in short, everything that is included among seasonings, to send them to Ringgold.—Florida alone produces many of these articles, and it is to be hoped that her people will still manifest the same liberality they have on former similar occasions.

Our troops are now in most excellent health and spirits, having passed through camp diseases. They are well clad and shod, which ought to be gratifying and encouraging to every one to persevere in their efforts to keep the men constantly well provided in all articles needed for their comfort and wants. Our troops are in Gen. HARDEE'S corps. He manifests much interest in them and compliments them highly for their unflinching valor under all circumstances and situations.

The above is respectfully submitted, hoping it may meet with your approbation

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOMAS Y. HENRY.



REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEM'T FUND

IN RELATION TO THE

ST. JOHNS AND INDIAN RIVER CANAL.

To the General Assembly of the State of Florida :

The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, approved Dec. 10, 1862, which provides that the Trustees shall make a statement to the General Assembly " of the facts in connection with the commencement, progress and present condition of the work on said canal, (the St. John's and Indian River Canal,) a statement of the money paid, and on what account, also a statement of the lands set apart for this work by eights of sections, and, if any have been disposed of, to whom and on what terms ; also a full statement of the transactions of the Canal Commissioners with regard to bonds, and a statement of the amount and actual value of work done on said canal," report the following matters and statements connected with the affairs of said canal :

In accordance with the provisions of said act, they authorized the Attorney of the Board, J. B. Galbraith, Esq., to proceed to Ocala and there receive for them from said Canal Commissioners the goods, chattles, books, papers, &c., belonging to their canal organization, as provided in the 2d section of said act ; that their attorney did obtain from the said Commissioners the books and papers relating to their canal, and at the same time obtained from the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners, who had been authorized to execute the same, a deed conveying to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund all chattles, monies, &c., belonging to said Commissioners and re-conveying all lands to the Trustees which they owned or had obtained from the said Trustees by deed, except such portion as they had previously disposed of, a copy of which deed accompanies this report.

The reports of the Chairman of the Board of Canal Commissioners, Mr. James G. Speer, and the Secretary of their Board, Mr. J. O. Devall, which accompany this report, furnish an answer in relation to the facts concerning which a statement is required by the 5th section of the act above cited. A brief reference, however, to the laws providing for this canal may be necessary fully to understand the nature and statement of the whole expenditures in regard to the same. The act to provide for and encourage a liberal system of internal improvements in this State (Sec. 4) designated a canal from the waters of St. John's river and Lake Harney to the waters of Indian river as a proper improvement to be aided from the Internal Improvement Fund. The 17th section of the same act authorized the State Engineer to make a location of the same and furnish estimates and plans, &c., for the information of persons desirous of engaging in the work, and the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund were authorized to pay out of the fund the expenses on contract, &c. Under this provision of the Internal Improvement act some small sums were expended by the Trustees for expenses for survey of canal, amounting in all to about thirteen hundred and sixty dollars. This expenditure was made directly by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund previous to the appointment of the Commissioners, and does not of course appear in their account.

In January, 1857, an act was passed entitled "an act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal. This act provides for the appointment of Commissioners of the Canal, the appropriation of money by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and the conveyance of lands for the purpose of constructing the same; also for the issuing of bonds by the said Commissioners. In the spring of 1858, the Canal Commissioners were appointed; and, in 1859, the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated by the Trustees to defray the expenses of a survey of the route of the canal, and on the 25th January, 1860, a deed was executed by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund conveying twenty thousand acres of land to the Commissioners for the purpose of constructing the canal, according to the provisions of the law. The subsequent proceedings of the Canal Commissioners are detailed in the accompanying report of the Chairman of their Board.

A synopsis of the whole is about as follows: There has been received and expended by the Commissioners of the canal an amount a little over \$12,000. Six thousand dollars of this amount was appropriated by the Board of Trustees, and the rest obtained from the sale of lands and bonds. To this amount must be added the sum of \$1,388.82 expended by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund previous to the appointment of the

Commissioners; also the sum of \$1,646, for balance still due the Chairman, and \$2,253.71 claimed for services by the Secretary of the Board. These amounts, taken together, make the sum of about \$17,500 actually expended in the work, a small portion of the same, though not having been paid the Trustees, the fund is responsible for if found correct according to terms of the deed of the Commissioners to the Trustees. The number of bonds disposed of by the Commissioners is ten of five hundred dollars each, for which it appears the sum of \$4,550 was obtained. The lands sold by them amount to 915 acres, for which the sum of \$1,498 was received. These statements are mainly derived from the account of the Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners, which accompanies this report. This account does not accurately balance, but is mainly correct, at least sufficiently so to convey all useful information in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners make no report of any work whatever having been actually done on the canal. The report of the Chairman states that "the contractors had only got properly to work" when the events of the war induced him to abandon the undertaking. It is to be presumed from this report that but a few yards of the canal has been actually dug, the value of which is of course but small, if anything. Nothing appears to have been paid to the contractor, except \$688.24, as appears from the account of the Treasurer.

A statement of the sale of lands, to whom sold and the amount thereof, will be found in the account of the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners herewith submitted, and the lands set apart for the work are fully described, as required by the act, in the deed of the Trustees to the Canal Commissioners, a copy of which accompanies this report.

JOHN MILTON,

Pres. of the Board of Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund.

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To His Excellency JOHN MILTON, Governor of the State of Florida and President of the Board of Internal Improvement of the State of Florida:

The Board of Canal Commissioners of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, approved December 10, 1862, entitled "an act to repeal an act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, approved January 1, 1857," would make the following report:

The Board was organized on the 15th July, 1858, by the election of Judge W. A. Forward, Chairman. Of the acts and doings of the Board during his continuance with it you will find them in full in his very able report under date Nov. 8, 1859, and therefore I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here.

Ex-Gov. W. D. Moseley succeeded him as Chairman of the Board, and continued as such until 1861, and as the Board of Trustees made settlement with him, on his retiring from our Board, we presume he also made a report of his doings during that period. There is one matter, however, that transpired during his connection with our Board that I wish to call your attention to. By resolution your Board set apart eight thousand dollars per annum for the payment of interest on "Bonds to be issued." Your Board did pay to W. D. Moseley, as Chairman of the Board of Canal Commissioners, four thousand dollars for said purpose, and W. D. Moseley did deposit the same in New York without the consent and against the advice of our Board. We deemed that he had thereby rendered himself personally responsible for the same, and as our Board only received of this amount about thirteen hundred dollars afterwards, paid by you to Col. J. O. Devall, Secretary and Treasurer of our Board, we ask that you give us credit for the difference.

The undersigned was elected Chairman of the Board on the 15th July, 1861, and soon after was instructed by the Board to enter into and close a contract with Geo. W. Morris, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., for the construction of said Canal, which was done after some necessary delay. The contract entered into with him, with the Bond attached, is in your possession, and I ask for it a careful examination. Late in the fall of 1861 the contractor began this work, to the great satisfaction of its friends, it having been so long delayed by circumstances over which they had no control. The contractor had only got properly to work when the blockade partially cut off his supplies, which was soon afterwards made complete by the Yankees getting possession of the St. Johns river. The contractor then abandoned the work, notwithstanding the contract bound him to prosecute the work continuously to completion. Our Board then deemed it best to dismiss their local Engineer.

I would very respectfully call your attention to the report of Col. J. O. Devall, Secretary and Treasurer of our Board, embodied in his account current, showing the receipts from all sources up to date to be (\$12,229.00) twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and the expenditures during the same period to be (\$11,783.07) eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-three 07-100 dollars. It will also furnish most of the information asked for by the act of the Legislature before referred to.

It will be seen that but a small amount of these lands, set apart to aid in the construction of this work, have been sold, and the locating agent took them, in part pay for his services, at \$2.50 per acre, that being the valuation set upon them. The sales of the other class of lands, the enhanced value of which was also to aid this work, have been small. We obtained these lands from the State at seventy-five cents, and sold them at one dollar per acre. It will also be seen that the sale of our Bonds have been small, not but that we could have sold them, but we did not wish to hold an unnecessary amount of money, that would increase the burden of the State without a corresponding benefit.

The act above mentioned calls "for the report of Mr. Burchael, the last Engineer, as to the practicability of this work. Mr. Burchael was employed and placed on this work as a local engineer, the practicability of which had long been determined on by the Board of Canal Commissioners, acting upon the opinion and report of the very able engineer Col. Henry McRea, who had been employed for that express purpose. Therefore Mr. Burchael was not required, nor did he ever make, any report to the Board on that subject.

The Legislature directed that the pay of the Canal Commissioners should be fixed by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement, which your Board done by putting their salary at three thousand dollars per annum, and as the Board of Commissioners have been in existence near five years, they could have used near fifteen thousand dollars, yet but little over one-half of that amount has been so used.

And here I might close, but for the impression that has gone out that there has been unnecessary delay in the prosecution of this work. Let the facts speak for themselves. Ex-Gov. James E. Broome either neglected or refused to appoint Canal Commissioners during his term in office, and it was not until the Spring of 1858 that Ex-Gov. Madison S. Perry appointed the Commissioners contemplated by the law. The Board was organized in July of that year. It was then ascertained that the various Railroad Companies of the State had issued such an amount of Bonds that the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund did not think it proper for our Board to issue Bonds to carry on this work, as they would not be able to meet the interest on them.— Thus we lost near two years of precious time. Was this our fault? About January, 1860, we were informed that we could proceed with the work. Time and again we advertised, asking bids for the work, all of which brought us a number of proposals, yet none would bring the work within our means, the Legislature having set three hundred thousand dollars as the whole cost of the work. We again determined to reduce the size of

the proposed Canal, and in the Fall of 1860 we had a bid which promised all we had a right to expect. The parties living in New York were at once notified to come forward and enter into bonds, but, before this could be done, the State of Florida had seceded from the United States, which broke up this contract.—Not yet discouraged, we again gave notice to contractors, which resulted in the contract with G. W. Morris, Esq., before mentioned, and the result already stated. The man who can find fault with the Commissioners, under these circumstances, is more to be pitied than censured.

We, your Commissioners, have most cheerfully and promptly complied with the requirements of the law as we understand it, and ask that this report may go before the Legislature at its next Session, with the report from your honorable Board.

In conclusion, I beg leave to return to those members of your Board who have constantly given us their hearty co-operation in this work our united thanks, &c.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, &c.,

JAMES G. SPEER,

Chm'n Board of Canal Commissioners.

OAKLAND P. O., ORANGE CO., FLA., April 1, 1863.

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STATE OF FLORIDA.

This indenture and articles of agreement, made and entered into this 25th day of March, 1863, between James G. Speer and James O. Devall, for and on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, of the first part, and the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, of the second part, witnesseth: That on account of and in accordance with the provisions of "an act to repeal an act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, approved January 1st, 1857, and for other purposes," approved December 10, 1862, the said parties of the first part, do hereby convey, transfer and deliver to the said parties of the second part all goods, chattels, monies, rights, credits, books and papers, and all property of whatever kind belonging to or under the control of the said Board of Commissioners of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal; and the said parties of the first part do hereby release and convey to the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund all lands and real estate now owned by said Commissioners of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, accord-

ing to the provisions of said act. And the said parties of the second part do hereby agree with the parties of the first part to pay and settle all lawful claims and demands now existing and outstanding against the said Commissioners as such of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, including the salaries of all officers and Commissioners of said Canal, and especially the amount of salary now due the said James G. Speer, as President of said Board of Commissioners, amounting to \$1,646.00, and also the salary of the Secretary of said Board, James O. Devall, \$2,253.71, provided said amounts be found correct.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1863.

J. G. SPEER, [L. s.]
JAS. O. DEVALL, [L. s.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

W. H. HARRIS,
F. N. FOY.

—O—

*The St. Johns and Indian River Canal in account with JAMES
O. DEVALL, Treasurer.*

1859.

DR.

To am't cash rec'd by W. A. Forward, to defray expenses of survey, \$2,000 00

1860.

May 25.— “ “ “ for Bond No. 1, 500 00

Aug. 11.— “ “ “ from sale of eight Bonds to Major Rembert, to-wit: 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60, at 90 cts., 3,600 00

Sept. 24.— “ “ “ for 389 04-100 acres of land sold James G. Speer, 972 62

1861.

Feb. 18.— “ “ “ from Need. Yates for 70 40-100 acres land, 70 40

May 6.— “ “ “ W. S. Delk for 280 09-100 acres land, 280 09

“ “ “ Daniel Hackney for 40 acres land, 40 00

“ “ “ from J. S. and S. C. Hackney for 96 20-100 acres land, 96 20

“ “ “ J. Underhill for 40 08-100 acres land, 40 08

Sept. — “ “ “ C. H. Austin, Treasurer, 1,300 00

1860.

Oct. 1.— “ “ “ from W. A. Forward a \$500 Bond at 90 cents, 450 00

August. — “ “ “ from W. D. Moseley, 180 00

Oct. 5.— “ “ “ by W. D. Moseley, Chairman, \$4,000

Less above amt as rec'd
from C. H. Austin, Treas.,
being part of said \$4,000 1,300 —2,700 00

\$12,249 42

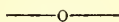
CR.

By cash expended by W. A. Forward on account
of surveys, as reported to his Excellency the
Governor by him,

\$2,000 00

1860.					
May.		—By cash for pens, ink and paper,		2	50
	25—	By cash paid Teasdale & Reid, for books and en-			
		velopes,		75	
		“ “ Herrie, for drayage,		25	
June	1—	“ “ for sign board,		11	50
	12—	“ “ Hateh & Co., for printing bonds,		233	06
	18—	“ “ for iron safe and expenses,		164	00
	20—	“ “ Teasdale & Reid, for paper,		2	50
		“ “ M. Moseley, for copying deed,		10	00
July	7—	“ “ L. W. DuBois, Engineer,		100	00
		“ “ J. W. Devall, charter of Boat and			
		Board of Comm'rs to Lake Harney,		100	00
	12—	“ “ C. Drew, for copying book and print-			
		ing proposals,		12	03
	16—	“ “ stamps and envelopes,		1	50
August	11—	“ “ W. B. Moseley, as per order and			
		vouchers,		76	86
Sept'ber	11—	“ “ interest paid on nine coupons,		180	00
August	11—	“ “ A. Moseley's account as per order of			
		Chairman,		16	00
		“ “ Teasdale & Reid, paper, ink and			
		stamps,		4	25
		“ “ Charleston Mercury, for advertising,		12	00
Sept'ber	24—	“ “ J. G. Speer, for locating 20,227 acres			
		land,		972	60
		“ “ Jacksonville Standard, for advertis'g,		14	00
		“ “ blank deeds,		2	50
October	10—	“ “ W. A. Forward, for services as Ch'n,		750	00
October	10—	“ “ J. C. McMillen, for Letter Press,		5	50
Nov'ber	1—	“ “ P. Moody, Commissioner,		49	00
		“ “ W. D. Moseley, Commissioner,		90	00
		“ “ for paper, &c.,		1	50
		“ “ C. Drew, advertising & circular,		10	00
		“ “ for freight &c.,		25	
	2—	“ “ J. G. Speer, as per account and order			
		of Chairman,			
Nov. & Dec.—	“	“ “ J. O. Devall, expenses to Tallahassee,		36	70
Dec'ber	13—	“ “ J. O. Devall, expenses to Gainesville		4	93
		and Sodom to sell land,		33	00
1861.					
Feb'ary	11—	“ “ H. A. Gray, Commissioner,		129	00
March	1—	“ “ W. P. Rembert, int. on 10 bonds,		200	00
		“ “ Interest on 3 bonds,		28	00
		“ “ W. S. Harris, for maps,		40	00
		“ “ C. Drew, for printing circulars,		7	78

Sept'ber	1—	By cash paid interest on bonds,	228 00
June	1—	" " J. O. Devall, expenses to Charleston to make contract,	78 00
August	3—	" " J. P. Sanderson, for drawing bond and professional services,	60 00
July	10—	" " J. O. Devall, expenses to Jacksonville,	7 00
September	—	" " J. O. Devall, expenses to Tallahassee,	26 00
December	—	" " J. O. Devall, expenses to Tallahassee, in company with J. G. Speer, Chairman, to meet the board,	26 00
Dec'ber	16—	" " W. B. Burchael, Engineer,	200 00
	21—	" " Dr. Haws, hire of hand to assist Engineer,	44 00
	26—	" " Wm. Jones, " " " "	13 60
		" " G. W. Morris, Contractor,	622 20
1862.			
April	8—	" " W. B. Burchael, Engineer,	415 00
		" " G. W. Morris, Contractor for estimate No. 2,	66 20
	11—	" " W. P. Rembert for coupons,	200 00
		" " G. W. Morris, coupons on bond,	28 00
		" " H. A. Corley, for land,	395 10
1863.			
January	1—	" " J. O. Devall, salary for 3 years and 3 days to 15th January 1863 at \$1000,	3,349 00
March	26—	" " to 25th March,	235 00
			<hr/> \$11,783 13



The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS, By the act of the General Assembly of the State of Florida, approved January 6th, 1855, entitled "An act to provide for and encourage a liberal system of Internal Improvements in this State," it is provided that lands not exceeding four thousand acres per mile may be granted by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund to aid in the construction of a navigable Canal, connecting the waters of the St. Johns with those of Indian river; and, whereas, by the act approved January 1st, A. D. 1857, entitled "An act to facilitate the construction of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal," the Commissioners of said Canal are authorized to receive from the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund the lands mentioned in the 17th section of the act approved January 6th, 1855, and the same to dispose of in any mode and manner that to them may seem the most advantageous; and, whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of said

acts of the General Assembly of Florida, the several tracts or parcels of land hereinafter described have been selected by the Commissioners of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, to-wit:

Township 11, South, Range 11 East.—The West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 15; the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17; the East $\frac{1}{2}$ and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 20; the East $\frac{1}{2}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21; all of Section 22; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23; and the North $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 25—containing in all 3,246 82-100 acres.

Township 9, South, Range 13, East.—The South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21; the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 22; the lots numbered 6 and 8 of Section 25; the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26; the North $\frac{1}{2}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27; the North $\frac{1}{2}$ and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29; the South-East $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 30; the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32; the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33; and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 34—containing in all 2,712 27-100 acres.

Township 11, South, Range 13, East.—The East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26; and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the lots numbered 2, 3 and 4, lying East of Suwannee river, of Section 35—containing in all 347 60-100 acres.

Township 7, South, Range 14, East.—The lots numbered 3 and 4 of Section 3; the lot numbered 7 of Section 4; the lots numbered 1 and 2 of Section 9, and the lot numbered 2 of Section 10—containing in all 341 62-100 acres.

Township 8, South, Range 14, East.—The lots numbered 3, 4 and 5, and the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17; the lot numbered 3 of Section 19; the lots numbered 1, 2 and 4, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20; the lot numbered 1, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29; the lots numbered 1, 4 and 5, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30; and the lot numbered 1, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32—containing in all 1,203 75-100 acres.

Township 10, South, Range 14, East.—The North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32; and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33—containing in all 360 92-100 acres.

Township 16, South, Range 16, East.—The East $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 10; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 14; the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15; and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33—containing in all 1,373 23-100 acres.

Township 7, South, Range 17, East.—The East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$, of Section 23; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27; and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28—containing in all 561 43-100 acres.

Township 18, South, Range 17, East.—The South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9; and the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17—containing in all 479 95-100 acres.

Township 19, South, Range 17, East.—The West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5; and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 8—containing in all 799 acres.

Township 20, South, Range 18, East.—The South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23; the North $\frac{1}{2}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25; and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26—containing in all 880 88-100 acres.

Township 34, South, Range 17, East.—The East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, and the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14—containing in all 240 acres.

Township 21, South, Range 18, East.—The South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24; the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25; the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34; and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35—containing in all 681 52-100 acres.

Township 34, South, Range 18, East.—The North $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9—containing 80 acres.

Township 20, South, Range 19, East.—The East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23; the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24; the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25; and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26—containing in all 479 44-100 acres.

Township 19, South, Range 21, East.—The South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1; the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 11; the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13; the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14; and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24—containing in all 1,441 22-100 acres.

Township 21, South, Range 21, East.—The North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3; the East $\frac{1}{2}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4; the North $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 10; the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14; and the North $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15—containing in all 1,317 17-100 acres.

Township 27, South, Range 21, East.—The South $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 7; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8; and the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9—containing in all 601 76-100 acres.

Township 28, South, Range 21, East.—The East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20; and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29—containing in all 439 78-100 acres.

Township 19, South, Range 22, East.—The lot numbered 2, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19; the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 23; the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24; the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30; and the North $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36—containing in all 989 70-100 acres.

Township 28, South, Range 22, East.—The West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$, the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11; the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12; and the North West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 13—containing in all 679 17-100 acres.

Township 21, South, Range 28, East.—The East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South West $\frac{1}{4}$, and the South East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7; the lots numbered 1 and 2 of Section 18; the lots numbered 1 and 2 of Section 19; the lots numbered 1 and 2, and the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North East $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 30; and the lot numbered 1, and the fractional South West $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31—containing in all 970 55-100 acres.

And containing in the aggregate 20,227 78-100 acres.

Now, therefore, know ye, that the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the Acts of the General Assembly of Florida aforesaid, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the Commissioners of the St. Johns and Indian River Canal, subject to the disposal of the said Commissioners, the tracts of land above described: to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Commissioners, their successors and assigns, forever, in fee simple.

In testimony whereof, the said Trustees have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their Seals, and have caused an impression of the Seal of the Florida State Land Office to be made hereupon, at the Capitol, in Tallahassee, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1860, and eighty-fourth year of American Independence.



M. S. PERRY, Governor,	[L. S.]
T. W. BREVARD, Comptroller,	[L. S.]
C. H. AUSTIN, Treasurer,	[L. S.]
M. D. PAPY, Attorney General,	[L. S.]
HUGH A. CORLEY, Register,	[L. S.]

LETTER FROM DR. T. M. PALMER.

(COPY.)

FLORIDA HOSPITAL, }
 Richmond, Va., Nov. 2nd, 1863. }

GOV. JOHN MILTON:

Dear Sir—As the Legislature meets very soon, I consider it my duty to send you a statement of the expenditure of money sent by you for the use of this Hospital. The account is copied from the books of the Hospital and is correct. You will see what a difference there is in prices here and in Florida, many articles selling for three or four times as much, and all rising every day. I do not see how we can keep up if prices continue to advance as they have done in the last few months. Our friends at home will have to open their hearts and hands still wider, for it will never do for our sick and wounded soldiers to suffer for the want of supplies. Bacon, pork and beef could be put up in such a manner as to be transported, and Government will furnish transportation for all supplies for Hospitals, and they are glad to get them. Beef should be corned or jerked, and pork pickled, &c.

The Confederate Government is closing up most of the small Hospitals on account of the rent and other expenses, in the city, and transferring them to large establishments in the suburbs. I do not think it would be at all to the interest of our soldiers to have our hospitals merged into some of these large institutions, nor have I heard any talk of it, but such a thing might take place, unless the State agrees to pay the rent. North Carolina, Alabama, and some of the other States, are paying the rent of hospitals in the city, to prevent their being closed, and I would like for you to authorize me, in case such a contingency arises, to pay the rent, if by doing so I can prevent the hospital being closed. The rent is three hundred dollars a month. As evidence that this hospital is beneficial to our sick and wounded, I state the fact that we have not had a death in it, from disease, since the 9th of June, a period of almost five months, and during part of that time we had as high one hundred and fifty patients; nor have we had a death from any cause since the 27th of August.—I attribute this success in a great measure to the faithful and skillful attention of my assistant, Dr. W. H. Babcock, (formerly of Fernandina,) and to the good nursing of Mrs. Reid. It has been our endeavor to make it a home for all of our Florida soldiers, and many of them stop with us passing through Richmond, either going or returning from furlough, instead of going to other pla-

ees, and we expect and desire them to stop with us, as a night's lodging here, without meals, is five dollars a night, which would soon take the eleven dollars a month.

You will see by the papers that I have agreed to collect the pay due to discharged and deceased soldiers, which I will do very cheerfully and free of charge to them. Gen. Perry, perhaps, wrote you on the subject, stating to you that it would be necessary for me to have a clerk, as the manual labor in this business is considerable—too much for me to do justice to my other duties—and I would therefore ask if you could allow me a sufficient sum to provide a clerk. The State would, probably, do that much towards the collection of these claims. I have already collected some, and I know it requires a good deal of work. Those having claims had better send them on as soon as possible, prepared strictly according to the published regulation, and I will attend to them. There is very frequently delay in collecting these claims, because the muster rolls of the company have not been sent to the Adjutant General's office, where the auditor gets his information before paying them.

I would also ask, if you can, to furnish me with a small sum for telegrams, postage, &c., for business relating to these matters.—I have already paid out of my own pocket about fifty dollars, in sending telegrams to you and others, as to casualties, &c., and in answering the inquiries of anxious friends after each battle, and about the same amount in postage, answering letters of inquiry. The small sum of each individual letter, &c., is very little in itself, but in the aggregate it amounts up to quite a considerable sum. Perhaps this might be allowed to come out of the contingent fund, which you always have control of. The withholding these amounts will not prevent my sending telegrams, or answering inquiries of friends. I will at all times take pleasure in satisfying the anxiety of friends, even at my own expense.

We are nearly out of sugar, and quite out of syrup, and would like to get a supply. Could not some of our friends send us four or five barrels, by a trusty agent? It is no use to send anything, unless it is in the care of an agent, as it would probably never reach here.

The period for preparing lime and lemon juice is now at hand, and I have been requested by the Surgeon General to ask you, if you could make a contract for four or five barrels, and at what price. There is a very great difference in its preparation, which affects its properties and keeping. We received twelve gallons last spring, from some friend in East Florida, which is the best we have ever had. I have a bottle of it put away to see how long it will keep. It is perfectly good now, and I would like to find

out who sent it, and how it was prepared. It was sent through by Messrs. Denham & Palmer, of Monticello.

Please answer the above at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your ob't sv't,

THOMAS M. PALMER,
Surgeon in charge Florida Hospital.

—o—

LETTER FROM SAMUEL PULESTON.

(COPY.)

MONTICELLO, Nov. 10th, 1863.

To his Excellency JOHN MILTON,

Governor of Florida :

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from a visit to our troops in Gen. Bragg's army, as agent for the State, my contribution mostly from Jefferson county; and, as it was impossible to reach the Florida troops, I was directed by Col. Dilworth and Mrs. Harrison to dispose of them as follows: Part went to *our troops* in the field, a portion to the Marietta hospitals and the balance I carried to Newnan, Ga., at which point Dr. Carey B. Gamble is Surgeon of the Post, and we also have there, as matrons, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Harris, who are doing all they can for the general good. In a conversation with Dr. Gamble, he said that it would be almost impossible for Florida to have a separate hospital, no other State having one connected with the Western army. He however said, that as far as possible the Florida troops would be sent to him and would in some sense be the same as having a separate hospital, although I found them on my late visit scattered in every hospital that I visited, as is the case of soldiers from States now in the possession of the enemy, say from Missouri, Arkansas, and other States, for whom, it seems to me, that Florida, as well as other States, ought to be willing to have one of the delicacies intended for our own men, as it is impossible for them to have any private contributions from their own sections.

The articles left by me at Newnan arrived at a time when much needed, and was most gladly received by the sick and wounded at the late battle of Chickamauga, and productive of much good, and I am well satisfied that our people that have so

generally contributed would in no case withhold giving in the future, could they be convinced, as I have been, of the immense amount of suffering they have been instrumental of relieving.

Respectfully, your obedient sv't,

SAMUEL PULESTON.

State Agent for Hospitals.

—o—

LETTER OF REV. WM. E. HAMILTON.

(COPY.)

MONTICELLO, Nov. 16, 1863.

To His Excellency JOHN MILTON,

Governor of Florida :

MY DEAR SIR : I have just returned from a second visit to our noble, self-sacrificing and uncomplaining army, and to many of their sick and wounded soldiers, scattered as they are from the recent battle-field nearly all over the State of Georgia.

In these visits, one of which was to aid in caring for the sick and wounded, and the other to carry supplies to them, I have received the most marked kindness from all concerned who knew my object ; and, inasmuch as it was through your endorsement and recommendation, which I was so kindly permitted to bear with me, that I received so much attention, I felt that it was but right and proper that I should express my gratitude therefor ; and as I have been so bold as to take this step, perhaps it would not be amiss to state some of my feelings and observations growing out of my visits, and, first, as to the importance of the spirit of liberality, already manifested by our people, being continued. It is impossible for the government, with such a tremendous army to feed, to do any more than furnish the mere substantials of living, and oftentimes these are so scarce that the surgeons have found on the day of battle that their wounded have been destitute of rations for days. I saw myself some three hundred of the wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, brought in at Ringgold for transportation to more remote hospitals, hungry and thirsty almost to exhaustion ; and these would have been compelled, in that condition, to proceed upon their journey without refreshment, only that two noble women from Thomas county had that morning

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arrived with some sixteen thousand pounds of cooked provisions, wines and preserves. These were distributed by the ladies who brought them, assisted by my noble and self-sacrificing friend and fellow-townsmen, the Rev. Mr. Thackara and myself from morning till in the dark hour of night; and thus the blessing of many, literally ready to perish, came down upon the heads of those who gave and those who brought that noble benefaction to the place of hunger and suffering.

The next thing to be considered is, what is needed? In reply to this, I would say that all the delicacies needed for the sick room are needed for the hospital. The following articles were spoken of as extremely important: sugar, syrup and butter.—Corned beef and salt-fish would be very good articles also to send; and Dr. Stout, of Marietta, says that the best thing of the kind for their use is our bitter sweet oranges. This information would be quite important to our liberal friends of East Florida, provided those wild orange groves about Ocala and other places are as prolific as in days past.

Now the question comes up, "will our donations reach the persons for whom they are designed, or will they be devoured by others?" This is a very important question, and we do not rebuke the anxiety which has been felt and expressed upon the subject. I can say that the people of Florida may dismiss all care as to their good things when directed in proper channels. At Newnan everything is under the eye of Dr. Gamble, who, by the way, is immensely popular with all classes, and would be much more disposed to do injustice to himself than to others; and they will be under the inspection also of Mrs. Dr. Harrison, whose labor of love and soul devotion is the subject of praise in the mouth of all who know her.

I have but one more thing to speak of in this letter, already drawn out too long for the patience of one with so many official cares pressing upon him as yourself, and that is, in regard to a *Florida Hospital*. This is a subject that lays very near the hearts of many of our citizens and soldiers, but yet a matter difficult of realization. The wounded and the sick at the present time must be sent indiscriminately to the first hospital. It is impossible that it should be otherwise in the nature of the case.—However, all the ends of such an enterprise can be reached by having our sick, as far as possible, sent to Newnan and there they will receive all the advantages of a home hospital. But if our citizens need the stimulus of this matter to prompt them in their benefactions, let them think of the hundreds and thousands of youth in the army from beyond the Mississippi, as delicately brought up as any of our own sons, who with those from Tampa and other places in the hands of the enemy, are pouring out their

blood in the good cause, and I am sure they will not hesitate to throw their benefactions into the common current of liberality and want.

Your humble servant,
WM. E. HAMILTON.

—o—

LETTER FROM COL. THOS. T. LONG.

(COPY.)

To his Excellency JOHN MILTON,
Governor of Florida:

In compliance with the wishes of a number of the citizens of the Eastern portion of the State, and in obedience to the order of your Excellency, I have, as faithfully as the circumstances would permit, attempted to carry out the wishes of the citizens and your Excellency.

The immense amount of transportation burden the cars with supplies for the army, and articles of traffic for the speculators make it akin to an impossibility to procure transportation for small packages, (unless by express,) and then it is not safe, without it be accompanied by some agent who will give his whole attention to prevent it remaining over at the junction or being stolen, for there are any number of loafers, provision speculators and thieves within sight of the camp fires of our army.

The articles sent were divided amongst the soldiers of Florida, at the Hospitals of Augusta, Griffin, Newnan, Atlanta and the army at Chickamauga, the kindness and generosity of the citizens of Marietta making it unnecessary at that point.

I have provided for your Excellency a list, as perfect as it could be procured, from the Hospitals at the several named points, which I beg may be taken as a part of this report.

To the ladies of Georgia Floridians are under a heavy debt of gratitude, for the kindness and attention bestowed upon our absent sick and wounded soldiers, and whilst it may be considered invidious to discriminate in favor of particular officers connected with the service, yet I am incapable of using language in the way of praise that should be considered flattery to Dr. Gamble, of Florida.

As to the necessity of Florida having a Hospital for the sick

and wounded, should not be questioned and cannot be by any one who will look at the practical working of this General Hospital system, and, whilst it is true that as a State we should not be selfish, we should be just to our own before we are generous to others. Florida, in proportion to her wealth and population, has contributed more largely in men and supplies than any other State, yet her gallantry, liberality and energies seem not the least abated.

It would, perhaps, be imprudent for me to enter into the reasons why we should procure a separate Hospital for our troops. It is proper, however, to state that, whilst many *Surgeons* think it unnecessary, other officers of the army deem it as the proper course to pursue, and our gallant men expect it.

I have carefully considered the question of locality, and, after visiting several points on the railroads leading to Macon, Augusta and Montgomery from Atlanta, and suggest either Madison, Newnan or Brownsville as the most eligible points.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOS. T. LONG,
Agent State of Florida.